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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 164 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

# OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR CALLING OFF C. D.

## Out Of The Gloaming.

"Drink More Wine" is now the slogan before the W. E. C. The French are a practical and businesslike people. They know how to turn a failure to good account.

* * * *

Sir George Rainey's plea was very touching. It was quite impossible, he said, for the Government to undertake propaganda for the increased consumption of foreign liquor. Our Excise Ministers have enough to do in popularising the country product. True Swadeshi-ites.

* * * *

Not only they have to make up for the reduced consumption of the last few years, but the increased demands of education have to be met. The Government produce all the liquor needed and to spare and there is no room for French wine in India! Government too believe in Swadeshi in the Booze Department.

* * * *

"Bombay Backward in Cane Varieties" says a headline. They use lathis in Bombay generally, though the D.O.I. generally affects the phrase "light cane charge." The brave Mr. Wilson has retired prematurely, heart broken at the abandonment of his technique and that's why Bombay has fallen behind.

* * * *

At the Simla Sugar Conference, where the speeches were anything but sugary, the technologists found that the factories were paying the cultivators about two annas per maund of cane less than the figure calculated by the Tariff Board, on a profit of 10 per cent. for the industry.

* * * *

The Managing agents have been making it up by pocketing more commission and giving larger dividends to the shareholders,—based on the law of equation: we believe.

* * * *

Surat news state that the peasants are "eagerly awaiting rain to avert famine." In a few days more when revenue dues have to be paid we shall hear that the "peasants were equally eagerly awaiting the Collector to pay him their dues and something more for next year."

* * * *

But cannot the Ordinance Acts be used for preventing famines, since they have prevented so many things? Now that most Congressmen are in jail or have thought better of the Government's living embodiment in Surat, the possibilities of Ordinances should be explored further.

* * * *

The "F. P. J." is no longer concerned with the "great betrayal," "sabotaging," and similar other things. It is now writing on "Workers' Dream" etc., but in another column there is an advertisement of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which explains itself.

* * * *

"After a thorough reorganisation of the forces," says Sardar Jamiatsingh, "we can fling another challenge at the imperialist forces and carry on the fight till we attain our cherished goal." which some (of Satyamurthy type) translate into: "Arise! Awake! And stop not till the goal is reached!"

* * * *

"BOMBAY EATS LESS GHEE THAN TWO YEARS AGO,"
Weeps the Babe over the reduction in "Maska" advts.

Rather strange this statement, since, of late, in Bori Bunder itself, they have been using more muska than usual.

* * * *

"When asked whether it was going to be suspension or withdrawal, he (Gandhiji) smilingly answered, I don't "now."—The "Evening News."

And when the proof reader asked the Sub-Editor the spelling of the word "know," the Sub. answered with a grim "Well,—er—spell it as you think right."

* * * *

"Dr. Edward Free, the famous scientist, has discovered that silver and copper coins"—gold ones being almost extinct, having been hoarded in the state banks—" kept in the same trouser pocket generate a small but continuous electrical current."

Origin of the phrase "Current Coin?"

* * * *

"Carpets have been spread for the delegates (to the Poona Conference) to sit on. No chairs are being used."

Non-violence, at least, is not to be abandoned.

* * * *

Maneckji: "Does your wife ever talk to herself?"

Pestonji. "Not knowingly; she thinks I'm listening."

# Leaders From All Provinces Plead For Change Of Congress Programme

## CONGRESSMEN OBJECT TO INVITING OUTSIDERS

## Mahatma Invites Free Expression Of Opinion Whether C. D. Should Be Called Off, And If So, Withdrawal Should Be Conditional Or Otherwise, Limited Or Indefinite

*( FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE )*

*POONA July 12.*

**That the Civil Disobedience movement should be completely withdrawn, irrespective of the stand taken by Government, is the view taken by practically every Congressman who attended the Leaders' Conference to-day.**

**Out of 13 speakers who expressed their opinion, only one congressman struck a discordant note, while all others, vehemently opposed the continuance of the movement in any form.**

**Gandhiji in the course of his speech, invited a free expression of opinion without reservation as to**

**Whether Civil Disobedience should be called off.**

**And if it was to be called off, whether it should be for a fixed period or indefinitely**

**And whether the calling off should be conditional.**

Gandhiji at the outset stated that the necessity for calling the Conference had arisen, not because circumstances had altered or Government had offered terms, but because of the peculiar conditions created by his fast and his consequent release. He felt ashamed that one man should have been responsible for this, but he would not help it.

He proceeded to declare that he was very keen about establishing peace in the country, and that he would certainly try his best to secure it.

After hearing their views, he said he would give his own considered opinion to-morrow, and advise the Congress as to what action it should take.

Before Mr. Aney made his opening speech, there was some exchange of hot words between two congressmen and Mr. Kelker on the question of the latter being invited to the Conference though he was not a congressman.

Mr. Kelkar, it appears, emphatically stated that he was a congressman to that very minute.

Mr. B. J. Desai said that they should not protest since Mr. Kelkar came on the President's invition.

Due to the intervention of Mr. Aney, further discussion was put an end to.

Gandhiji entered the Conference hall exactly at two and about 150 invitees were already inside. Immediately Gandhiji took has seat, it appears that a Muslim congressman from Bombay got up annd asked Mr. Aney as to why Mr. Kelker who was not a congressman was present in the Conference which was meant only for congressmen.

Another Congressman said that Mr Kelkar who had gone to the R. T. C. while thousands of Congressmen were inside the hall should not be present there.

KELKAR REPLIES

It appears Kelkar who was in a fighting mood got up and said emphatically.

"I am a Congressman to this minute. I challenge any body to dis-prove it."

At this stage, Mr. Aney intervened and said that he had invited Mr. Kelkar as a congressman, and thus discussion was put an end to.

Mr. Abidali is stated to have raised the question of electing a new Chairman for the Conference, but on being told that it only a very informal meeting did not press his point.

ANEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Aney in his opening speech outlined the sequence of events since the beginning of C. D. and the position of different provinces. He explained as to why the movement was suspended, and the reason for the extension.

He said that during the second suspension, he met several leaders and discussed the situation with them. He was meeting Kandhiji everyday, and it was decided to call a few Congressmen and other friends to ascertain their views regarding the question of the continuance of the C. D. Accordingly, invitations for 500 Congress workers and friends were sent, so that the views of different provinces should be available before finally deciding upon any policy.

MAHATMA SPEAKS.

Gandhiji, speaking next, is reported to have narrated to the Conference as to why he undertook the fast. After the fast, he had received several questions regarding the position of the movement in the country. Several Congressmen had urged him to call off the movement. In order to ascertain their views, his Workers' Conference had been called. He said that it had been suggested that Messrs. Shastri and Birla should also be invited to conference but he was of opinion, that if Messrs. Shastri and Birla were invited, others of similar views should not be uninvited. The Conference being of the Congressmen, Gandhiji advised that no invitation should be sent to non-congressmen.

**Speaking on the question before the house, Gandhiji is reported to have stated that he had an open mind on the question, and wanted to hear the views of the members assembled.**

**He asked them to be open and frank with regard to their views, whether they were for the continuance or suspension, or for complete abandonment of the movement.**

Mr. Aney called upon the members present to express their opinions without any mental reservations.

CALL OFF MOVEMENT.

Balukaka Kanitkar a prominent leader spoke first. He is reported to have stated about the sufferings of peasants who participated in the movement and the lack of enthusiasm on their part to continue the movement any longer. He was of opinion that the movement should be withdrawn immediately, and the Congress should decide on the constructive programme, mainly anti-Untouchability and village organisation.

NO SURRENDER.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas (Bombay) speaking next submitted the Bombay Congress workers' statement to the Conference and elaborated upon the points mentioned in it. Speaking strongly for the withdrawal, he said, it should in no way be understood as surrender or defeat of the Congress. This was only giving an opportunity to re-organise forces in the lihgt of previous experience.

Touching Council entry, he is stated to have said, that although he favoured council entry, it was not the main or the chief point in the programme. What he would convey was that the Congress should not commit itself at the present juncture to a policy of boycotting legislatures.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi from Berar in his characteristic humorous speech said that a courageous lead to the country to get out of the present situation was the main issue.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

Mr. Satyamurti in an eloquent speech urged on the Conference the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience and said, that though the new Reforms would not come into force for two years to come the Congress should decide on the council entry programme.

Mr. Hari Sarvottamrao and Mr. Nageshwarrao, both leaders from Andhra were of opinion that they could not continue the movement any longer. They appealed to Gandhiji to decide on withdrawal of the movement and authorise some constructive programme. They said that leaders of Andhra had met, and it was general opinion of the meeting that the movement should be withdrawn.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who spoke strongly for the withdrawal of the movement stated that the failure of the movement was due to the incorrect lead of the Working Committee. While the speaker was mentioning individual members of the committee it is reported that Malaviaji asked him not to deal with the personnel of the Working Committee, but to confine himself to the issue before the House.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas is reportel to have stated that the movement was being exploited by capitalists at the cost of sufferings of the underdogs. He cited the example of gold export being carried on secretly by many, and also their taking advantage of the rise in the rate of Government securities. He urged on the Conference to decide on the withdrawal.

BENGAL SITUATION.

Messrs. Sen and Gupta from Bengal stated the situation in their province and spoke that the youth in Bengal were not prepared to continue the movement any longer. They urged that the situation in Bengal was very much different from that of other provinces. They made out a good case on behalf of Bengal for withdrawal.

Swami Kumaranand who opposed the continnance of the movement any longer is stated to have attacked the leadership of the Working Committee.

Ali Bahadur Khan also speaking for withdrawal said that what the Congress wanted at this juncture was a change of leadership.

Only one member who came from Bombay spoke for the continuance of the movement. He is reported to have said, that as far as Bombay was concerned, citizens were ready to continue the movement.

Mr. Abhyankar (Nagpur) said that he inferred from Mahatma's speech that only those who were against the continuance of the movement should express their opi-

(Continued on page 5)

POONA CONFERENCE

Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Mohamed Alam discussing outside Parnakuti after an informal conference with Gandhiji.

Sardar Sardul Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Mohamed Alam discussing at Parnakuti on Wednesday.

# LAL BAUG MARKET SETTLEMENT BREAKS DOWN

## Mussalmans To Hold Mass Meeting And Seek Intervention Of Governor

We understand that negotiations which were in progress for a settlement of the Lal Baug Market trouble have now broken down definitely.

It will be remembered that, after the vote in the Corporation recommending the grant for a new licence was taken, Mussalman members met to consider their course of action and it was decided to call a mass meeteing of Muslims at Donghri Maidan to protest against the action of the Corporation and decide what further steps should be taken.

This meeting was to have been held on Sunday last but it was postponed as negotiations for a compromise of the dispute were initiated. Following a visit to Poona of certain leading Moslem Corporators and the efforts made by a Parsi Member, who acted as mediator, there was a proposal that the matter should be settled by the owners of the existing market asking the Municipal Commissioner to take over control and manage it on their behalf. The market owners were agreeable to do this and the matter was carried so far, that the letter they were to write to the Commissioner was drafted and accepted by them, as well as some leading Corporators who voted for the resolution in the Corporation for granting a licence for a new market.

On Friday last the Mayor, Dr. Javle, and the Commissioner went to Poona and it is believed interviewed the Government in connection with the matter. What traspired is not known but the initiators of the trouble have refused to agree to any compromise and in the result the attempts for a settlement have come to nought.

Yesterday a Conference of leading Mussalmans was held to consider the situation and it was decided that the mass meeting should be held on Sunday next, and that, in the meanwhile, Sirdar the Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Husseinbhoy Laliji should seek an interview with the Governor.

## MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

### Inter-Varsity Cricket

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The Inter-Varsity cricket match ended in a draw. The following are the scores.

Oxford 164 and 79 for 6 Cambridge 209.

# TABULATED ADLETS

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### 13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

**Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-**date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Gem System of Cutting in Kana-**rese Hindi and English. Price Rs. 3 each. Rao's Tailoring College, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2. (850).

**Try Free To-day.** Calcutta's "Wonderful Cure" for 101 diseases. Send two annas stamps. Write Pikem Madon Wimbridge Buildings, Slater Road. (874).

### 70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

**Wanted At Dadar, Matunga, Khar** or Villeparle, property yielding good rent in Hindu locality and near Railway Station. Sale or Mortgage-in-possession upto Rs. 12 to 15,000. Write Box No. 887. "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Applications** are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas. Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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**Wanted Ambitious People Who** hates to serve others, but want to start some noble business by investing small capital for very decent earning new and unknown Businesses (Replies pre-paid). Apply Post Box 2112, Bombay 2. (891).

**Golden Opportunity For Investors.** Wanted gentlemen of good standing to invest ten to fifteen thousand in excellent business, of which kind there are very few in India. This business has sure scope of spreading all over India in short time. Write to Box No. 888, "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Electrical and Radio Repairs—**We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

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## NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that I have resigned from the Principalship of the Bombay School of Civil Engineering, Fort, Bombay, from the 11th July, 1933.

H. D. TUCKER,
C. E. (Roorkee),
G. D. Arch. (Bom.)

Bombay, Dated 12th July, 1933. 872

## Notice To Consignees

S. S. "HAGUE MARU".

**CONSIGNEES** OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th July, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE

**NOTICE IS** HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL DAYABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oake Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 3, Dadar Distillery Site, together with the shops and super-structures standing thereon bearing G Ward No. 3678 (3) and Street Nos. 9, 9A, 11, 11A, 11B, 13, 13A, 15; 15A and 17 situate on the North of Dadar Road in the Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1035 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 4, on or towards the South by Dadar Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 2 of the Vendor and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Mukundrao Ramrao Jaykar and which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 2/201 of Mahim Division and which said premises are partly in occupation of the Vendor or partly in the occupation of his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of July 1933.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6939).

## In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RATANSEY KARSONDAS SHROFF also spelt as RATANSEY KURSONDAS SHROFF also spelt as RATANSEY KURSANDAS SHROFF and also known as RATANSEY KARSANDAS, late of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant at the time of his death residing in Bombay at Bhandari Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort, ..... Deceased.

NARANDAS CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Manordas Street, within the Fort, the constituted attorney of Bai Ratanvahoo, widow of Ratansey Karsondas Shroff, the deceased abovenamed of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS WILLIAM THOMAS WEBB BAKER, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three and in the Twenty-fourth Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL.

The 4th day of July, 1933.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6938

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### Bombay Municipality

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three pupil NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references, one being from a lady, as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals. After the completion of the course, they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10 p.m. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School leaving certificates should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th July, 1933.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1933. 6941

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|---|---|---|---|
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Tatsuta Maru | 17000 | 16 Aug |

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

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|---|---|---|
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MELVYN DOUGLAS

Also a SLIM SUMMER VILLE Comedy.

NEXT WEEK
CHARLES FARELL
JANET GAYNOR
in
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

## *HUGE INFANTILE MORTALITY IN CITY*

### *203 Children Under One Year Of Age Die In One Week*

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during week ending July 11:

The total mortality 549 was 36 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 24.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the corresponding week of 1932 was 350 and death rate 15.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 427 and death rate 17.8.

Out of the total deaths, 203 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Small-pox caused 8 attacks (including one imported from Andheri) and 4 deaths. Cholera caused 1 attack and 2 deaths and Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 9.

The number of live births registered during the week was 513 which compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1932, viz. 503 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-1932), viz. 474.

## SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 12.
Jalamohan, Courtney, Rangoon.
Subedar, Oukeshott, Java.
Knight of the Realm, (Jalaratn) Dug, Newport.

DEPARTURE.
Wolfburg, Muller, Hamburg.
July 13.
Gange, Berror, Genoa.
Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Varela, Wolton, Busreh.

LOADING.
July 12.
Steamer Bamora for Busreh.
Steamer Ranchi for Kobe.
Steamer Knight of the Realm for Rangoon.
Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Renown for Abadan.

S. S. Jalamohan:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalamohan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Subadar:...The T. M. Co.'s steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Java, with a cargo of arrack and sugar.

S. S. Knight of the Realm (Jalaratn):—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Knighgt of the Realm (Jalaratn) arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Newport, with ballatt.

S. S. Wolfburg:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Wolfburg, sailed on Wednesday for Hamburg, with a general same bottom cargo and passengers.

Coy.'s steamer Gange, will sail to-

S. S. Gange:—The Lloyd T. day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Burdwan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Burdwan will sail to-day for London, with a ggeneral cargo.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, will sail today for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## *CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY PROF. ALURKER*

The fourth annual Chess Tournament was held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Chess Association in the premises of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar For the tournament H. H. the Maharaja of Alirajpur was pleased to offer the Championship Cup; and for this generous encouragement the Association feels deeply grateful towards His Highness. We have also to acknowledge with gratitude the following donations:—

Dr. Dhuru Rs. 25/-; Mr. H. E. Tata Rs. 10/-; Mr. B. K. D. Rs. 15/- and Rao Saheb V. G. Sant Rs. 3/-.

Dr. Dhuru declared the tournament open and it was a great success, players of all communities taking part in it. A noteworthy feature of this tournament was that a lady Mrs. Parekh took part in it, and it will not be too much to expect that in future the fair sex will be worthily represented in the competitions. As on previous occasions divisions to suit players of different standards were organised and the idea was highly appreciated.

The enthusiasm and progress displayed by the young players leads us to hope that before long Bombay would attain a high standard of eminence in this royal game worthy of her name as the premier city in India. The Association is highly obliged to the chairman and the authorities of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls for their kind permission to use the premises or the tournament. The results are as follows:—

MAJOR DIVISION.

1. Prof. V. D. Alurker wins the City Championship Cup of His Highnes the Maharaja of Alirajpur.

2. Dr. J. G. Da Cunha, second prize. 3. Mr. Kazi Nazir-ud-din third prize. 4. Mr. R. V. Lhase. 5. Mr. F. B. Mistry 6. Mr. E. C. Ballek, 7. Mr. J. Mehta.

DIVISION A.

1 Mr. B. J. Madan wins the Dr. R. K. Dhuru Cup. 2 Mr. K. C. Biswas second prize; 3 Mr. P. S. Gupte, third prize; 4 Rao Saheb V. G. Sant; 5 Mr. K. M. Mehta; 6 Mr. G. G. Dhavale; 7 Mr. P. F. Khori; 8 Mr. Hebber.

DIVISION B.

1 Dr. B. G. Marathe, first prize; 2 Mr. N. R. Joshi, second prize; 3 and 4 Messrs. M. H. Pradhan and S. G. Borwanker, third prize; 5 Mr. D. P. Ratnagar; 6 Mr. K. B. Kanade; 7 Mr. R. D. Khopker; 8 Mr. P. D. Ratnagar; 9 Mr. B. Ramrao.

DIVISION C.

1& 2 Messrs. Z. Kazi and D. L. Nakasha, first and second prizes divided; 3, 4 and 5 Messrs. P. A. Joshi G. G. Taoker and R. S. Barve, third prize divided; 6 Mr. S. M. Ubheker; 7 Mr. W. S. Mahadker; 8 Mrs. Parekh; 9 Mr. Parekh; 10 Mr. Gratious; 11 Mr. Batlivala; 12 Mr. S. B. Purandare.

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on 15 December, 2016

# CITY AND SUBURBS

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Vad 6, 1989.
Muslims—Rabi-ul-Aval 19, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 10, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 8m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—3-58, 16-07.
Lowtide—9-34, 22-42.

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m. p.m., New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Boy Scouts' Association, Boxing Tournament, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Hut, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 14.

Bombay Municipal By-election: "G" Ward Constituency, polling, near Tilak Bridge, 8-10 a.m.

Results of D. O. Examination, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 15.

S. S. Mantua with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-00 a.m.
Commercial Bulletin.
SPECIAL INDIAN PROGRAMME
KADIM HUSSEIN
and
HAJI MIA KAMALHA
in Classical and Light Music
with
DATTARAM PARWARTKAR,
Sarangi.
11-30 a.m. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
The Station Orchestra.
1. March "Gallant Serbia" Lotter.
2. Waltz "Declaration55 waldteufel
3. Overture "La Sorentina" Salvadorez
4. Morceau "Melody of love" Englemann
5. Selection "Waltz Dream" Strauss
6. Hungarian Dance "Hej. Haj" Drdla
7. Melodie "Souvenir d' Amour" Chuvkerbutty
8. Fantasy "Love. Life and Laughter" Leopold
9. March "The Last Stand" Myddleton.
1-00 p.m.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-00 p.m. Relay of Indian Music.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. News Available.
Music Talk
6-45 p.m. Willem Mengelberg and His Concert-Gebouw Orchestra.
Columbia Records.)
Symphony No. 3 in F Major Opus 90 Brahms
1st. Movement Allegro Con Brio
2nd. Movement Andante.
3rd. Movement Allegretto
4th. Movement Allegro
7-30 p.m. Light Music.
8-00 p.m. Commercial News if any.
8-45 p.m. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

## EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15—Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
7-30—Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15—Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-15—Wireless Military Band.
10-15—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30—Dance Music.
10-45—News Bulletin.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held in the S. T. College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Professor P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Institutions to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

FOUND.—A leather packet containing a Railway Season Ticket between Grant Road and Dadar. Owner may take away the same from Chunilal H. Dalal, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate between 12-30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Harrison" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per s.s. Tottari Maru will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Friday the 14the instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Alaska Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.—On Wednesday, the 12th July 1933, tenders to the amount of £650,000 at Is. 6 1-16d. were received and allotted approximately 61 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th July 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

STATES' PEOPLE' MEETING:—A public meeting of the States' people will be held under the auspices of Katch Parajakiya Mandal to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Mandvi, Pala Gali, Visha Oshwal Mahajan Wadi. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Laxmidas Rawjee Tairsee, Dr. Punshi Mahisheri and others will address the meeting on the "Fundamental rights of the States' people."

SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES AT BULSAR.—Sjt. B. F. Bharucha writes:...

"On Sunday (2nd July, Cutting and Sewing Classes for Parsi girls and ladies were opened at the Sanjana House, Nana Parsi Wad, Bulsar, when to the surprise of all, 100 names were enrolled, and 98 of them were present on the occasion.

It was an unusual response in a place like Bulsar: and the enthusiasm of the students was promising and encouraging. May it continue and grow."

London.—Their Majesties received Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter.—Reuter.


JUST TWO DAYS TO SEE
WHAT ALL BOMBAY IS TALKING ABOUT
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
ABSORBING NINE PART ROMANCE
THE SECRET OF MADAME BLANCHE
With the Star of: Cimarron & Prima Donna of "SHOW BOAT"
IRENE DUNNE
and a big cast including
PHILLIPS HOLMES
LIONEL ATWILL
70 DANCERS! 50 SINGERS!
HEAR THESE HITS
"If Love Were All:
"Oo-la-la Jimme!"
Also In the News
WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
ROYAL ASCOT STAKES
Hurry For Your Seats Now!
NEXT SATURDAY
THE ACE OF CORRESPONDENTS & KING OF CO-RESPONDENTS
LEE TRACY
HUNTING HEADLINES & WAIST LINES IN M.G.M'S.
CLEAR ALL WIRES
Witth the British Star
BENITA HUME
Packed with
LAUGHS & THRILLS!
Also Showing
LAUREL & HARDY
IN ANOTHER SIDE-SPLITTER
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

Srimant A. B. Pant, B.A., (Hons.), Prince of the Aundh State, (Satara), is sailing for England, by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" on July 29, for appearing for the Bar examination.

# PERAMBUR MEN RESUME WORK

### Strike Broken As Sequel To Mr. Giri's Advice

MADRAS, July 12.

Over 5,000 employees of Perambur workshops of M. S. M. Railway who had observed satyagraha the whole day, yesterday inside the workshop protesting against the discharge from Company's service of the General Secretary of the Union resumed work in the morning as advised by the Union President, Mr. V. V. Giri.

Men held a meeting last night inside the Union premises to consider the situation when Mr. Giri said that he would take up the matter of "victimisation" of their general secretary with the Government, and in the event of failure he would resort to legal action.

Meanwhile he advised the men to return to work.—A. P.

# BOMBAY CLOTH MERCHANT ROBBED

### Three Suspects Arrested At Khandwa

Three persons who had decamped with property entrusted to them by a Bombay cloth dealer were arrested by the Khandwa police at Khandwa, and have been brought down to Bombay.

The suspect were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Wednesday and remanded to custody till July 26.

The names of the suspects are: Jagannath Rambharos (45); Jagmohan Rambharos (24) and Tirath Nepali (18).

The police in the course of their application for remand stated that the complainant in the case was one Dinnanath Padamnath, a cloth merchant residing at 5th Khetwadi Lane. The accused, it was alleged, acted as his commission agents, and obtained cloth from him which they sold on a commission basis.

DECAMPED.

On June 17 last it was stated the three accused took delivery of cloth worth over Rs. 100 from the complainant and as usual they were to return the sale proceeds and the unsold material the next day. What they did, however, was to decamp from Bombay.

On June 20 information was received by wire from the Khandwa police that they had been arrested there on suspicion with some cloth pieces.

This led to investigation being made and the cloth pieces were traced to Bombay. They were, thereupon, sent down here to stand their trial for alleged theft.

# SUGAR CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SIMLA, July 12.

The Sugar Conference concluded its session to-lay.

Sir Fazal-i-Hussain thanked the members of the Conference and said that his colleagues of the Government of India and he had greatly benefitted by the views expressed by them.

Dr. Rajan and Mr. Rajagopalachari thanked Sir Fazal-i Hussain for convening the conference and said although there had been no definite conclusions, they had understood the viewpoints of all interests on the problem.—A. P.

# BUTCHER'S ISLAND OUTRAGE

### Sepoy To Stand His Trial Before General Court Martial

An important point as to whether a Military man could be tried by the Military authorities for a civil offence was decided this morning in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, when the application made by Capt. Dunn of the 3/8th Punjabi Regiment for the custody of Sepoy Jahazukhan Bazkhan who was alleged to have shot Lance Naik Mahomed Nur on Saturday last on Butcher's Island, came up for decision.

Mr. J. A. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, in objecting to the accused being handed over to Military custody stated that under section 41 of the Army Act the accused could not be tried by the Military authorities by General Court Martial.

Capt. Dunn, Commanding Officer, Company of the 3/8 Regiment, Punjabis pointed out that the accused, being an Indian, came under the Indian Army Act and under section VIII of this Act, the prisoner could be tried by a General Court Martial.

Capt. Dunn then produced a copy of the letter written by the officer Commanding, Bombay District to the Commissioner of Police, dated July 11 to the effect that it had been decided to claim the accused for trial by General Court Martial in accordance with the regulations for the Army in India and section 69, Indian Army Act.

OBJECTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. D'Cunha, thereupon withdrew his objection and stated that in view of Act VIII of 1911 of the Indian Army Act, the Police had no objection to the custody of the accused being handed over to the Military authorities.

Capt. Dunn, then entered the witness box and stated that under orders from the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, he claimed the custody of the accused and that he be kept by the Military authorities pending the hearing and final disposal of his case.

The Court had also received a letter from the Officer Commanding 3/8th Punjabi Regiment that he was supplying an escort of one N.C.O. and three sepoys for sepoy Jahazukhan Bazkhan as well as one rifle, 19 rounds of ammunition, one case cartridge fired and the clothing of the deceased, Lance Naik Mahomed Nur, which had been taken in charge by the City Police.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be handed over to the Military authorities under sections 42 of the Indian Army Act to stand his trial before a General Court Martial and ordered the property including the rifle, ammunition and clothes of the deceased be handed over to the escort.

# PATHAN GETS 7 YEARS' R. I.

### Culpable Homicide Charge Proved

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 10.

At the Sessions Court, Thana, Mr. M. A. Bhave, Additional Sessions Judge, accepting the unanimous verdict of guilty returned by the Jury, convicted Pashamkhan Tawaskhan, (3), a Pathan workman, formerly employed in the Ambernath Match Factory, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, without intention, but with knowledge that the fatal stab wounds inflicted by him on another Pathan watchman, Haji Abdul, were likely to cause death.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment, the Judge observed: "There is no doubt that the accused did inflict the fatal wounds on Haji Abdul, in the course of a scuffle. It was due to a sudden quarrel which originated because Haji abused him and called bad names to his wife and mother. The accused appears to have become excited and he lost his balance.

Considering all the acts and circumstances of the case, the Judge sentenced the accused to seven year's rigorous imprisonment.

# YANKEE NOSTRUM FOR WHITENING NEGRO

Ethiopians who wish to change their skin need not resort to so drastic a method as the asthma cure which whitened the patient's complexion but first of all laid him out for five days and then temporarily blinded him. A recent American book of recipes, formulae, and processes, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," contains particulars of a "skin bleach" for negroes which appears to be quite innocuous in comparison. True, it contains corrosive sublimate, but what of that; one must suffer to be beautiful. All you do is to take some yellow wax, vaseline, and cocoa, butter, melt them, and add some mercury bichloride dissolved in alcohol. You apply this mixture before retiring, and in the morning you apply a good powder—that is, supposing you are able to get up at all.

The same book contains a wonderful selection of recipes for hair straighteners and "anti-kink" preparations. Some of them are amazingly complicated, containing a long list of ingredients, but others merely involve the use of waterglass and sugar. Probably the same effect would be achieved by dipping the head in a bucket of gum and combing it well when it emerged.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Zaveri, (ex-Chief Judge of Small Causes Court), is proceeding to England on Thursday by s.s. "Gange".

# GIVES SLIP TO POLICE TWICE !

### Wanted Madras Youth Arrested In Choolai House

MADRAS, July 12.

C. N. Lakshmi Kantham, who was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment in connection with a forgery case by the High Court Sessions, and who escaped from the train while being escorted to Rajamundry Jail some months ago, was arrested to-day by the city police.

Acting on information, the assistant commissioner with a party of inspectors, raided a house in Choolai, where he was hiding and arrested him.

It will be remembered that he created a sensation by his sudden disappearance from the High Court premises during the closing stages of the trial, but was re-arrested about a fortnight later and retried at the special sessions of the High Court presided by Mr. Justice Burn, who convicted the accused on charge of having used three forged receipts as genuine in connection with the purchase of the "Daily Express" from the official liquidator.—A. P.

# HUSBAND STABS WIFE

### Suspicion That Led To Triangle Tragedy

On the suspicion that his wife was carrying on a love affair with another man, Syed Hussein Syed Mirza Ali, a Moghal, aged 30, is alleged to have whipped out a clasp knife and stabbed her five times. The incident occurred in a chawl at Umerkhadi on Tuesday afternoon, and on hearing the screams raised by the woman, several people residing in the Chawl rushed to the scene.

The woman in question is now lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition and her husband is in custody of the police.

Syed Hussain, the suspect was put up before Mr. P. I. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Wednesday. The police in applying for the remand of the accused into custody till July 20, stated that on Tuesday the suspect was returning from his work to his room, when he noticed a man named Maksud coming out of his wife's room.

He suspected that his wife was on intimate terms with him and accusing her of being unfaithful he is alleged to have stabbed her with a clasp knife in a fit of temper. The woman who received as many as five serious injuries on her body was removed to the hospital.

The accused applied for bail and the Magistrate orlered the accused to be realesed on a bail of Rs. 50.

# SHAUKAT ALI ON HIS POLITICAL CAREER

### Narrates In Witness Box Reasons For Congress-Khilafat Estrangement : Defamation Case Adjourned

The first hearing of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali is charging Mr. S. Sadanand with defamation in respect of three articles which appeared in "The Free Press Bulletin" and Free Press Journal came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Noori, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, instructed by Messrs. Dhaptary Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors, appeared for the accused.

The magistrate observed that case had been pending for a long while, and it appears that the accused has expressed regret in respect of one of the articles that had been complained of. Mr. Kanuga pointed out that the delay was due to the complainant's absence out of India.

THREE ARTICLES.

Mr. Noori then selected three articles from the complaint, on which he proposed to proceed with at present. The three articles were: first, with regard to the discovery of blood-stained knives found in a Khilafat Van which appeared in an issue of the Free Press Bulletin dated 19th May, 1932, and which was published in the Free Press Journal of the 20th May, 1932. The second was in respect of a letter of Abdul Rehman Mitha published in the Free Press Journal, and the third was the reproduction of an article published in the "Rangoon Mail" in the Free Press Journal.

SHAUKAT IN WITNESS BOX.

The complainant then entered the witness box and in his examination-in-chief gave an account of his political career and his connection with the Khilafat Committee.

Mr. Kanuga objected to evidence of what happened before the Free Press Journal going in as it had nothing to do with his client.

The Magistrate over-ruled Mr. Kanuga's objection and allowed the question to be put. Maulana Shaukat Ali said that as soon as the Nehru Report was adopted at the All-India Congress in 1929, the Khilafat Committee walked out and since then the relations between the Congress and Muslim leaders were estranged. In 1927, the All-Parties Conference was held at Simla while the Khilafat Committee held its session in December 1928 at Calcutta and later in 1929 probably at Lucknow.

NOTHING TO DO WITH C.D.M.

Maulana proceeding stated that he had nothing to do with the Civil Disobedience Movement in India but made strenuous efforts to keep the Muslims away from this movement as he did not wish them to be made a catspaw. On both the occasions when he visited England to attend the First and Second Round Table Conferences, witness made every possible attempt to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mahatmaji was also a member of the second Round Table Conference in the Autumn of 1931 but all his efforts in that direction failed to materialise.

Maulana further examined stated that he returned to India towards the end of January, 1932 and went on a tour round India and in April, 1932 he went to Muscat at the request of His Highness the Aga Khan to settle some disputes between the Khoja and Muslim community. He returned to Bombay on April 17.

ORGANISED KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Maulana said that he had organised the Khilafat Volunteer Corps four years ago. There were about 250 volunteers enrolled but the number fluctuated. Since 1919 he has been elected every year as the General Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee which had its head offices at Love Lane, Mazagaon, in Bombay.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to July 14 at 3-30 p.m.

# SCHOOL-BOY KILLED BY LORRY

### Tragedy At Road No. 1 Dadar Parsi Colony

A verdic of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's jury, at an inquest held over the body of Malsee Dhanji, a 15-year old school boy, on Wednesday.

Evidence recorded at the inquest showed that the deceased, who was an inmate of the Jain Boarding School, Matunga, went out with four of his friends on cycles, on the evening of July 3. As the cyclists were proceeding along Road No. 1, Dadar Parsi Colony, a motor lorry came from the opposite direction.

The deceased seemed to have lost his balance with the result that he was run over by the lorry. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and died in the K.E.M. Hospital.

The jury, after hearing the evidence of eye witnesses to the tragedy, held that the deceased accidentally ran into the motor lorry and died of multiple fracture of the base of the skull.

# "K. E. M. HOSPITAL MYSTERY"

### Injured Student Discharged From Treatment

Mr. A. N. Raina the medical student, whose case was reported in yesterday's "Chronicle" under the heading "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery", was yesterday unexpectedly discharged from the hospital as a patient.

Subsequently he had a long interview with the Acting Dean, who took from him a statement in the form of a letter addressed to "The Bombay Chronicle", in which he expresses his desire "to dissociate myself entirely from any attempts that may be made now, or in future to cast aspersions on an institution to which I have the proud privilege of belonging."

As the contents of this letter are not to be reconciled with the information which has been given to this paper, we are making further enquiries into the matter.


PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. LAST TWO DAYS OF
"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"
with
The Prince and Princess of Charmers
MAURICE CHEVALIER & JEANETTE MACDONALD
GAY SONGS! GAY LOVE! GAY LAUGHS!
In a Brilliant Paramount Musical Comedy
Packed with ROMANCE
DON'T MISS IT
SATURDAY NEXT
A LADY'S PROFESSION
with
ALISON SKIPWORTH, ROLAND YOUNG, SARI MARITZA
A RIOT OF
GIGGLES, CHUCKLES and CHORTLES!
A Howl from Start to Finish
PATHE CINEMA
Book now. Plans Open at Rose & Co., or the Theatre.

# A HOME FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY

## Plans For A Vast Series Of Connected Buildings Near British Museum: Great Hall And Students' Residences

(By EDWIN DELLER, LL.D. Principal of London University).

The laying of the Foundation Stone of the University of London's new buildings by the King next week marks the inception of one of the most ambitious University undertakings in Europe. On the central island site of nearly eleven acres to the north of the British Museum will begin to arise a vast series of connected buildings, the creation of one of the master architects of our time, distinctive and original in design, but harmonizing with the neighbouring buildings and surrounded almost entirely by leafy squares and green spaces. So great is the design that some years must pass before it is fully accomplished, but most of the preliminary work has been finished and even now a vigorous beginning has been made on the first stage of the building. The object of this article is to give as briefly as possible some idea of the reasons which have led the University to embark upon this great undertaking and the purposes which it is hoped will be served by it.

BEGINNINGS A CENTURY AGO.

It is necessary first of all to say a few words about the history of the University; a few words only, for though in point of size London's University is one of the largest in the world, it is, for a University only a sturdy yoth of less than a hundred years. Why London, almost alone among the capitals of Europe, had to wait so long for a University is a curious question, but it is the fact that even on paper there was no University until the nineteenth century was well advanced; it was not until 1836 that the university received its first Royal Charter, under which it was "to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education." It came into being purely as an examining body, empowered to confer degrees, aend as such it remained until the end of the century. By common consent it performed those limited functions with great success; its matriculation and degree examinations provided a valuable stimulus to secondary and higher education; it gave University recognition to subjects not previously deemed worthy of recognition, it was the only way for thousands to obtain a University degree, and as long ago as 1878 it opened its degrees to women on equal terms with men.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

At the end of the last century a profound change was made in the constitution and fusctions of the University. It continued its work as as examining body for students who for various reasons were unable to attend a University ("external students") and these, who are resident not only in Great Britain, but in Colonies, and dependencies overseas, continue to increase in number: It was charged with the organization of extension classes mainly for evening students, and it was also made responsible for the inspection and examination of secondary schools. The most important change, however, was its reconstitution as a University in the full acceptation of the term, that is, a body devoted to teaching and the furtherance of knowledge by research.

The teaching and research work of the University are carried out in its colleges (called "Schools" of the University) and in certain specialized institutes. Some also is carried out under recognized teachers, not in Schools. In the aggregate, these Colleges constitute a remarkable group of institutions devoted to higher education. It is not possible to enumerate them all, but both University College and King's College are in many respects comparable to Universities elsewhere. The London School of Economics occupies a unique position in the social sciences as does the Imperial College in science and technology. There are important women's Colleges, such as Bedford, Royal Holloway, and Westfield; Birbeck College, which provides complete University courses for evening students, and East London College. There are Schools in Divinity, and in medicine there are the Schools attached to the great London Hospitals and (the latest comer) the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

HOME FOR UNIVERSITY.

Obviously, it would not be possible even if it were desirable to bring together on the new site all these large institutions and their thousands of students. What, then, will be placed on the new site and what purpose will the great new buildings serve? There is more than one answer to these questions. The headquarters of the University and its Library are at present housed in the Imperial Institute at South Kensington and a glance at a map will show how remote this is from most of its Colleges. But even so, these premises are not the property of the University, nor were they designed for their purpose, and with the growth in its work and responsibilities they have become lamentably inadequate. They are full literally from cellar to attic. The Library is distributed about corridors and committee rooms; the Great Hall is a wooden structure more than forty years old; and for many purposes accommodation has to be hired outside.

Among the first things, therefore, to be provided on the new site will be a worthy and dignified home for the University, with accommodation for the meetings of the Court and the Senate and its many committees, for conferences, for examinations and for the administrative staff. At the same time it is hoped to house adequately the University Library, largely with the splendid help of the Goldsmiths' Company, who have been staunch friends of the University. Immediately adjacent will be a great hall, which it is intended shall be specially identified with the City of London. Towards this the City Corporation have made a munificent donation, and many of the City companies have already given most valuable assistance.

GROWTH OF RESEARCH WORK.

This part of the scheme will be the first to be taken in hand but important as it is, it is only a part of the vast project. One of the outstasding features of University work in London is research and post-graduate work, much of which from its nature can only be carried on in the proximity of great collections such as exist in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the picture-galleries. Thus, in addition to the research work carried on in the Colleges, special institutes have in recent years been set up under the auspices of the Senate which are primarily concerned with research and post-graduate work. The Institute of Historical Research is a striking example: It is the only institution of its kind in Great Britain, and to it come students not only from London itself but from most of the Universities in the country, from the Dominions and from the United States. That also is at present housed in a temporary building and accommodation must be found for it. There are two important Schools of Languages for which provision must be made: the School of Slavonic and East European Studies is now lodged in temporary premises, and the School of Oriental Studies occupies inadequate buildings in the City. Room must be found also for the Institute of Education, famous for many years as the London Day Training College, which has recently been transferred to the University. There is the Courtauld Institute of Art, housed indeed in a beautiful home in Portman Spuare, but already insufficient and certanly inadequate for the future reception of Lord Lee's collection of pictures and the famous Witt catalogue. And there are hopes that an Institute of Archaeology may come into existence within a relatively short time. To these specialized institutes must be added another of a digerent kisd. Birkbeck College, the evening College of the University, is in urgent need of more and better accommodation, and means must certainly be found for providing it.

UNIVERSITY SOCIAL LIFE.

The programme is already sufficiently formidable, but it is by no means complete. A University is not only concerned with the intellectual needs of its students: there are other needs, and this is especially true when, as in London, so many thousands of its students come from the provinces and from overseas. The University Union has with the help of the Senate done much to provide some opportunites for social recreation and for bringing together students of different colleages, different nationalities, and different creeds, but the Union has only temporary premises—how familiar the phrase must be becoming!—and for this purpose, too, place should be found. There is the University Officers Training Corps, by far the largest in the country; and there is need—and urgent need—of residences for students who are living away from their homes.

As has already been said, this huge undertaking will ned years for its full accomplishment. It will also need a great deal of money. The University is not, however, entering upon it without counting the cost and it is in a position to make a substantial beginning, realizing perhaps that to convince the world of its sincerity it must itself make manifest its faith. The money for the site was found mainly through the munificence of the Rockefeller Foundation. The London County Council have given very generous grants for the building of the head-quarters asd for the Institute of Education. The Great Hall, it is hoped, will be provided by the City and the great institutions in the City, and donors such as the Goldsmiths' Company and Mr. Samuel Courtauld have helped with the purposes with which their names are associated. These grants and associated. These grants and donations are in the aggregate very considerable and without them the University could not have embarked upon the enterprise. But there are other purposes which must be provided for and still others which should be provided for, and the realization of these is dependent upos further help.

Perhaps the picture of the great project now becomes clear. It is that of a great range of buildings, efficient, beautiful, and apt for their varied purposes, all identified with the University and serving as a symbol in a great city of the things of the mind. It is no small things in these difficult times for a University to take such a bold step to bring home to London that it is not only the capital city of the Empire but also a great University city. Surely there can hardly be a cause which can appeal more to London and to the Londoner.—"John O' London's Weekly."

## SOVIET PUTS CHECK ON POLICE

### New Judicial Body With Wide Powers Will Curb Arbitrariness Of Local Executives

The Russian Government announced on June 21 the institution of a new judicial body with extremely wide powers of control and review. It is to be called the All Union Attorney Generalship, and it will be empowered to intervene in any judicial proceedings at any stage and to decide whether the decrees of the autonomous republics within the U. S. S. R. conform to the laws and the Constitution of the Soviet Union. It will even have power to "inspect the legality and the correctness of the activities of the O. G. P. U. and the police."

It is announced that the purpose of the new body "is to strengthen the Socialist legal system and guard public property." It may be expected that it will endeavour simultaneously to check the the arbitrariness of the local officials and to apply the law ruthlessly where local courts are considered to be too lax.

MEN WHO WILL RUN IT.

The Central News Moscow correspondent, Ivan Akouloff, formerly vice chairman of the O. G. P. U. has been appointed head of the new department, and M. Andrew Vyshinsky, who prosecuted the Metro-Vick employees has been appointed as his assistant.

## PEDERESWSKI TO HELP JEWS

### Gives Benefit Concert In Paris

According to a Paris message, dated June 21, M. Padrewski was to give a recital at the Theatre des Champs Elysees in Paris on Wednesday following in aid of the Jewish intellectuals who have fled to France from Nazi persecution. The concert has been organised by the Comite pour la Protection des Intellectuels Juifs Persecutes, an organisation chiefly composed of leading Roman Catholic personalities, and an opening speech will be made at the concert by Father Sanson, one of the most eminent French churchmen.

The concert may be of considerable political importance. M. Paderewski is a national figure in Poland, equally honoured by every party and every section of the population, and it is expected that Paderewski's unprecedented action in favour of the Jews will create a deep impression in the country which was regarded only recently as the traditional home of anti-Semitism. Not only will it help to cure Poland of anti-Semitism, but it will, in the eyes of the world, emphasise the difference between Germany with her State anti-Semitism, and Poland, where anti-Semitism is openly and actively condemned by her most famous and most popular citizen.

## Heidelberg Will See Duels Every Day

### Students Rejoice At Hitler's Removal Of Ban On Sport

There is great rejoicing at the 300-year-old Inn Gasthaus auf der Hirschgasse, where since the end of the sixteenth century, Heidelberb students have fought their ceremonial duels—the mensur. For the Hitler government had restored the students' cherished privilege of dueling. Beginning next week there will be a duel every day, says a Heidelberg correspondent writing in the "New York Times", on May 3.

Rejoicing is equally great in the establishment of Herr Ruehlenmann, the university bandagist at Haupstrasse 149, who beside a portrait of Chancellor Hitler displays in a window a huge photograph of a mensur scene flanked by two dueling sabers and a window full of boxes, bandages, lint, surgical needles and disinfectants.

The dutling season was inaugurated by fighting a number of ceremonial rounds ten days ago before the rector of the university, representatives of the government of Baden and 200 other spectators. Otherwise the duels are private and visitors are admitted only if well known to both student corporations represented at the duels.

"There was a period when American flappers managed to attend our duels as they would attend bull-fights in Spain," a Heidelberg student told this correspondent sourly, 'but that is not our idea.'

VISITORS NOT WELCOME.

At duels of five of the "feudal corporations' it is impossible for any one, even a student, to obtain permission to be present unless members of these exclusive corporations. In one there is to-day a young American whose mother is a German princess and who fights in the name of his exclusive feudal corps. Saxo-Borussia, although, not being a German citizen, he is only an honorary member, not entitled to wear their cap—only their sash.

"Years ago we had an excellent fighter here, a student from the United States, Dawson from Haurvard," the celebrated Charlie told your correspondent in the dueling room on the first flood. "He fought a half dozen duels here with great distinction."

Charlie is the only non-member of the university privileged to attend all the duels at his inn. In the dueling room Charlie runs a little buffet where he dispenses miniature decanters of wine which the non-combatants stick uncorked, into their pockets. He also doses out cognac to those who are badly damaged.

"At his first duel a student often is a bit shaky," said Charlie "but with one scar he gets over it and never more finches from punishment."

The dueling room is little more than a large garret of this unpretentious inn on a hillside above the murmuring waters of the River Neckar dam. It is so inconspicuous that when the French razed Heidelberg a couple of centuries ago they never discovered the inn hidden among the trees.

CHAIRS 148 YEARS OLD.

Even the four chairs which mark the ring on the bloodstained floor are 148 years old and were used in the days when not even steel spectacles protected the eyes of the combatants as to-day.

In addition to a heart protector a stout leather apron to protect the clothes from blood is worn. The rapiers are unpointed and sharpened only for the last ten inches of the blade, but they can lay bare muscles and nerves and cut through the bones of the face and head.

All the mensurs of Heidelberg are fought here, duels arising from some infringement of the students' complicated code of honor are fought with pointed rapiers and no protection secretary in the woods. The seconds wear arm-pads and wire masks and use unsharpened swords to strike up the blades of the combatants on occasion for interference.

Mr. H. B. Ariya Gowder is a member of the Badaga community, a hill tribe of the Nilgiris. He is a graduate, member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the Nilgiri District Board. In the capacity of commissioner of Nilgiri boy scouts, he has arrived in Bombay en route to Europe to attend the World Jamboree.


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# Hoare Expounds White Paper

## Governors Fully Armed Against Ministers

## Can Usurp Control Of Police & C. I. D. Even After Transfer Of Law And Order

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The problems of provincial administration were mainly considered at yesterday's meeting of the Select Committee.

The examination was conducted almost entirely by British members, and it was indicated that certain special questions such as finance franchise, Governor General responsibilities and commercial discriminaton would be dealt with later.

GOVERNOR AND HIS RESPONSIBILITIES.

Lord Salisbury put a number of questions designed to bring out a complete picture of the working of the White Paper with special reference to the position of Governor in carrying out special responsibilities.

Sir S. Hoare summing up the position said, that it was contemplated that Governor should keep in closest touch with the whole field of provincial administration. He should have officials at his disposal, and what was of much more importance, he should keep in closest touch with his Ministers. He would therefore know in advance before a situation arises, which the exercise of his special responsibilities might be necessary.

EMERGENCY PROVISION.

He thought that provided common sense was exercised on both sides governor would discuss the situation with his Minister, possibly with the whole cabinet. He believed, in an overwhelming majority of cases, intervention would then not be necessary. But otherwise, the Governor should act as he thought fit. He should give direction to Civil Service, and if necessary, to the Ministry, and if there then was cleavage, it might lead to the minister's resignation or dismissal. It might eventually lead to the breakdown of constitution and the resumption by the Governor of full powers, but Sir S. Hoare believed that that contingency was most unlikely. We have given the Governor-General and Governors full powers to deal with such a situation, but we rely on the co-optration between the Governor and Ministers under which, ministers on their own initiative, would toke action and render intervention unnecessary."

JT. RESPONSIBILITY.

Replying to Lord Salisbury, Sir S. Hoare remarked that Governments must grow up. He said, "We anticipate a time, when the procedure will conform to the proceedure in Britain, but do not think that we can prescribe it at present."

Similarly, they would like to see joint responsibility in provincial ministries, but were unable to prescribe it.

Joint Responsibility was never prescribed in any constitutional act of the British Empire, except in the case of the Irish Free State.

"I think in many cases, perhaps all, there should be the Prime Minister" he said, "to do everything possible to ensure law, order and joint responsibility.

GOVERNORS' STAFF.

Questions were asked about the staff which the Governor General and Governors would require.

Sir S. Hoare expressed the opinion that Governors would need definitely a more expert staff than at present.

Sir Malcolm Hailey suggested that in presidencies, "Governor's Secretary" who would be a senior Civilian of the same status as those now appointed to the Executive Council would be required, and in other provinces, a corresponding officer of about the Commissioner's rank.

Additional assistance would be needed in the event of a Governor taking over any special work in exersise of his responsibilities, and any way, he would need his own secretarial establishment.

SAFEGUARDING C. I. D.

Sir S. Hoare was of opinion that it was almost impossible to segregate the whole of the C.I.D. from the police administration generally, but segregation of the Special Branch in Bengal was less difficult. We had, therefore, given Governors implicit powers to make special provision in time of emergency, under which the Governor could deal with the special branch, and even the whole of the C.I.D. as he thought fit.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that the matter was dealt with in general terms, as he did not desire to make a distinction between provinces.

TIGHTENING GRIP ON POLICE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain referred to the anxiety with regard to the preservation of discipline among the police.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that under the White Paper, the Governor would intervene if necessary, and it was contemplated that the Governor would make regulations in that connection. It was a complicated question owing the number of Police rules, but he thought arrangements must be made under which Police rules and the Police Act would be withdrawn from political intervention.

Sir M. Hailey suggested the feasibility of scheduling certain rules as "Governor Rules" which would be unalterable, without the Governor's sanction.

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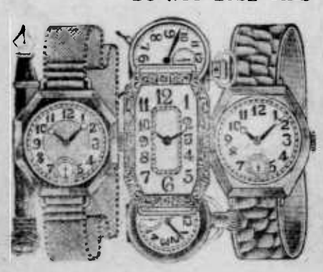

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# CONFERENCE LEADER'S LEAD TO COUNTRY

(Continued from page 1.)

nion, so that No-Changers could adjust their views accordingly.

Gandhiji immediately replied that he wanted to hear all sections of opinion.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

POONA, July 12.

The following is the official statement issued regarding today's proceedings:—

"The informal conference of Congressmen called by Mr. Aney was held punctually at 2 p.m. at the Tilak Mandir.

Mr. Aney, who presided, opened the Conference with a short speech welcoming the delegates.

He was succeeded by Mahatma Gandhi who, in a brief speech lasting 22 minutes placed before the Conference relevant issues on which he desired the definite views of the delegates present.

Seventeen delegates addressed the gathering stating their views on the situation. Discussions were not complete, when the Conference adjourned at 7 p.m. till 1 p.m. on Thursday.

A hundred and fifty delegates were present. All provinces were well represented,

It is expected that the Conference will complete its deliberations to-morrow."

### MAHATMA SPEAKS FOR 15 MINUTES

POONA, July 12.

The Leaders' Conference commenced, it is understood, with an address by Mr. Aney welcoming the delegates and explaining the reasons for convening the conference.

This was followed by a speech lasting for about fifteen minutes from Gandhiji.

It is stated that Gandiji without revealing his own mind, clarified issues facing the Conference and exhorted the delegates not to enter into side issues.

Thereafter, representatives from various provinces were invited to speak with reference to conditions prevailing in their respective provinces.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was present during the earlier part of the proceedings, having been specially invited to attend the Conference.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who is here on special invitation by Gandhiji did not attend the conference.

MAHATMA THANKS THEM

The crowd in front of the Tilak Hall which increased as the evening advanced, demanded 'darshan' of Gandhiji. The crowd was accordingly allowed into the compound and Gandhiji appeared on the balcony.

Addressing the gathering through an interpreter, Gandhiji stated that his health did not permit speaking in a voice which would be heard by a large audience. He thanked all for coming there, and added he was unable to say anything more at present.

Gandhiji was present at the Conference till it adjourned.—A. P.

### OBJECTION TO OUTSIDERS

After prayer time, Gandhiji had informal talks with a few leaders, including Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Prominent leaders are expected to meet in conference to-morrow morning.

It is understood that at the outset of the conference, Mr. Meherally, Bombay, raised a point of order regarding invitations sent to non-Congressmen, namely, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. G. D. Birla. Mr. Kelkar who was the only present retorted that he had not ceased to be a Congressman.

It was then explained that Mr. Srinivasa Sastri had been invited specially by Gandhiji as a personal friend, whom he generally consulted on important issues, but that he was not attending the conference at Gandhiji's own instance.

The same was the case with Mr. Birla who was also not attending the conference.—A.P.

### HOW GANDHIJI GREETS PRESSMEN

POONA, July 12.

Looking remarkably well and cheerful Gandhiji emerged from Parnakuti at quarter to two accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Mahadev Desai. He greeted press representatives laughingly, remarking "You are all here". As he climbed down the marble steps slowly, press cameras clicked and pressmen beseiged him with a volley of questions. "Are you seeing the Viceroy", asked one. "I don't know, ask the Viceroy" remarked Gandhiji in a humorous fashion. "Are you withdrawing civil disobedience" queried another. "Don't know" was again his reply. In the meantime, his car moved out and a few minutes before two Gandhiji was in the midst of a big crowd that had gathered in front of Tilak Memorial Hall.—

Despite elaborate arrangement made to keep the way clear for Gandhiji, his arrival was the signal for a rush, accompanied by cries of "Gandhijiki jai".—A. P.

## STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ROAD RACE.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

(Isle of Man.)

The Royal Automobile Clubs "Round the Houses" international road race, first ever held in Great Britain was held to-day. Race was for cars not exceeding 1500 c.c. over 230 miles in 50 laps. Race was won by Freddie Dixon of Middlesborough better known as a Motor-Cyclist with an average speed of 54.41 miles an hour in 4 hours 13 minutes and 35 seconds. He drove Riley car.

The second was Mansell driving M.G. Midget, who finished in 4 hours 28 minutes 30 seconds with average speed of 51.40 miles an hour.

Only two of 14 entrans finished. Kaye Don retired half way owing to engine trouble.

# SILVER SPURTS UP

Indian Sterling Securities Rule Steady

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, Wednesday. (11 p.m.)

Golt-edged securities ruled quiet, but steady to-day in the London Stock Exchange. 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at unchanged to-day at £78.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points. Prices advanced further by 5 pts. on the weakness of sterling. Later on, prices declined on quiet American advices and closed at a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market declined 8 points after opening 3 points 'ower. Later on, prices steadily advanced and a rise of 20 points was recorded. New York market was quoted 34 pts. higher and business in Broach April/May delivery was done at Rs. 235.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reiss Bros:—

Market acts overbought. Looks like reacting temporarily.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

The London Silver Market ruled firm and prices advanced on general demand. Sellers were holding back and the market closed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Silver | 18-7/16 |
| Difference | plus 1/16 |
| Forward silver | 18-9-16 |
| Difference | plus 1/2 |

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS

Prices in the local market were as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready silver | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashad silver | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Shrawan silver | 57 | 5 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 31 | 0 | 6 |
| Shravan | 31 | 0 | 9 |
| Sovereign | 19 | 15 | 0 |

There were sharp fluctuations in the dollar-cross rate, lowest being 4.64 and highest 4.73-1/2.

## LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.73-1/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.68-1/2 |
| To-day's closing | 4.69 |

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.72-1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.71-3/4 |

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.83 |
| To-day's opening | 10.80 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing | 11.70 |
| Difference | plus .87 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| July/August | Rs. 211-8 |
| April/May | Rs. 240 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.97 |
| To-day's opening | 6.01 |
| Difference | plus .04 |
| To-day's closing | 5.99 |
| Difference | plus .02 |

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 84-27/32 |
| To-day's opening | 84-13/16 |
| To-day's closing | 85-3/32 |

# CONFERENCE IN DANGER

Gold Bloc Taken Aback By American Objection At Sub-Committee

LONDON, July 12.

The World Economic Conference is again in the danger zone. The Immediate cause is the United States' objection at the Technical Subcommittee to the proposed consideration of the question of co-operation between Central Banks on the ground that such an action is premature.

The Gold Bloc has been taken aback by this unexpected further curtailment of the programme, and disagreeable consequences may ensue. The Bureau's intervention is again likely to be necessary, and the decision is difficult to anticipate.

### AVIATORS LEAVE RANGOON

RANGOON, July 12.

Both the aviators who arrived here yesterday left this morning.

Australian airman Woods left for Calcutta at six in the morning. If weather is favourable he will proceed to Allahabad.

The Chinese airman Sun Tung Kang who was received by a large Chinese crowd on his arrival yesterday left for Bangkok at seven in the morning 'en route' to Nanking.—A. P.

# THEATRE BOMB CASE

Sub-Inspector Parulekar Gives Evidence Of His Investigations'

"The Police Prosecutor is unfair to the prisoners in the dock. He behaves like a Police Officer. Had I only known before, that he had asked witness (S. I. Parulekar) to prepare the powders, I would have nipped the prosecution in the bud".

Thus spoke the Defence Counsel, of Messrs. J. B. Bapat, V. M. Bhatker, and V. S. Hardiker who are being tried for manufacturing and hurling two bombs in the Empire Cinema in order to endanger public life, by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

Most of the time on Wednesday was taken up by the examination-in-chief of Sub-Inspector Parulekar. He described at length his investigations into the robbery and bomb cases, and how the three accused came to be arrested one after another, and subsequently identified. He had not finished deposing when the Court rose for the day.

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# THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

*THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933*


## INDEFENSIBLE SECRECY

Though the Leaders' Conference duly met at Poona on Wednesday, it seems that the public, who have long and anxiously awaited it, will have to wait for two or three days more before they can get an accurate and authentic report of its proceedings. And for this intolerable position the organisers of the Conference are solely responsible. Only a few hours before the convening of the Conference they decided to exclude the Press on grounds which strike us as quite frivolous. In the statement which he has issued on the subject, Mr. Aney says that the exclusion of the Press is necessary for "full, frank and helpful discussion" as otherwise "the discussion will lose their reality." This is indeed an affront to the Congress leaders' claim to possess the courage of their convictions. At numerous Congress meetings they have fearlessly expressed their views unconcerned by the presence of pressmen or visitors.

**THE PUBLIC RIGHT.**

Open meetings have the special advantage of compelling every speaker to speak with a high sense of responsibility which is often absent from purdah confabulations. The public, on whose behalf the leaders speak, have a right to be in full and close touch with the hour to hour developments at the Conference; for only then can they feel sure whether or not their views have been accurately presented by their representatives. They cannot be satisfied with the brief and carefully edited "authoritative statement" that is promised to be issued "at the close of the Conference." The Conference may well last for three or four days and it is intolerable that the public should be kept waiting for its report for so many days. Gandhiji has severely condemned the methods of secrecy in carrying on Civil Disobedience and the country as a whole has always condemned any purdah methods on the part of Government in inquiries on public questions.

**PERNICIOUS PRECEDENT.**

It is amazing that the organisers of a Congress meeting should themselves be responsible for such methods and should thereby lay down a pernicious precedent for Government to quote against the public. We cannot too strongly condemn these secretive methods at a Congress conference, which constitute an ironical comment on Gandhiji's complaints of the secret methods of the Civil Disobedience Movement. We trust that the organisers will reconsider their decision in this matter. If that is expecting too much, they should at least respect the public by issuing their own reports every day.

**GROWING SUPPORT**

Owing to the hush-hush methods adopted by several prominent leaders, it is difficult to indicate precisely the trend of opinion at the opening of the Conference. But various reports agree on the point that the group favouring the abandonment of Civil Disobedience is hourly getting more and more support even from the most unexpected quarters. Of the few who think otherwise, most seem to be influenced by the assumption that Gandhiji is bent upon continuing the movement which we ourselves very much doubt. One of these, however, is understood to have frankly admitted: "My head is for calling off the movement, while my heart is with Gandhiji." The position, unfortunately, is not much clearer after Gandhiji's speech yesterday. But it appears from the strength of feeling among many delegates that, even if he were to ask for continuance of the Movement on any form his word will not be the last on the subject, though it will make a profound impression upon every Congressman. It is highly probable, that Gandhiji himself will, as he has done before, cheerfully accept what he calls "the logic of circumstances."

## The Greedy Whites

The news from Mombassa that the Kenya European settlers held a secret conference, on the advice of their friends in Britain, and declared "full responsible government to be the Colonists' ultimate goal" and are now negotiating with the Colonial Office, will be received in India with some alarm if not surprise. Since Sir P. Cunliffe Lister became the Minister for Colonies he has made it his regular business to put forward the interests of the Whites, as against those of the coloured races. His qualification for the high office he holds are unknown to the public, in this country—and probably in England too—though he may be a good party hack. The Kenya conference decided against the present franchise, which does not give the Whites enough power to exploit the African natives to the extent they would like, and they want a Statutory Finance Committee with a European elected majority, vesting all financial control in them. We have not the least doubt that the "National Cabinet" in Britain will readily concede all these demands and more.

At present there is an official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, because Lord Passfield did not believe in the good and philanthropic intentions of the White settlers. In the White Paper issued in 1927 it was stated that the "responsibilities of trusteeship must for a considerable time rest mainly on the agents of the Imperial Government," though they appreciated the anxiety of the white colonists to help in the task of governing the more backward peoples. The Joint Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1930 reported that Indians refused to have anything to do with communal franchise and demanded a common electoral roll, based on educational and property standards. They also agreed that the Indian members should not exceed the number of Europeans in the legislative council. The object of Europeans is now patent. They do not want a common electoral roll whereby they are likely to be swamped in course of time by Kenya natives. Their new demand, that finances should be administered by them, is of a piece with their other disgraceful claims.

The Kenya settlers now realise that with so much reaction in Britain anything they may ask is likely to be granted without much difficulty. Simultaneously they are making every effort to eliminate Indians from the Colony by various subterfuges. Indians have vast trading interests in East Africa, but they have always agred to subordinate them to those of Negroes, though they have offered a stout resstance to the efforts of the Whites to monopolise all power into their hands. We are now having a repetition of the shameful South African scandals, and in coururse of time we shall not be surprised if Indians are asked to clear out of Kenya altogether.

## Our Excellent Police

The annual report of the working of the Police in the City of Bombay for 1932 complains, as usual, against the Congress and its many followers for imposing additional strain on the Police and their head. But there is consolation enough in that they were "wholly successful" in countering the activities of the Congress, though we are not told how it was that even after 13 months the Congress activities were still going on in the City, perhaps not with the same vigour as in the beginning.

The Congress is made responsible for the "resurgence of the hooligan element", the communal riots, mill and other strikes though all these Congress activities afforded an opportunity to the Police to show their "discipline and devotion to duty under most arduous condition". Every dark cloud has its silver lining; but we must respectfully point out that the Police Commissioner is making too large a demand on the credulity of the public in asking them to believe that the Congress consists of all the worst criminals in the city. But we are not very much concerned with the opinion of the Police on Congress and its activities. The Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom the report was sent, returns it without comments. We, too need make no comments on this. While we gladly commend the work of the Police during the communal riots and the willingness with which they shouldered their great burden, we must also point out that much more could have been effected, if, in the light of past experience and the inherent dangers of such riots, the maximum precautions and amount of force had been applied in the beginning and if all the measures which had ultimately to be taken had been put into force at the very outset. We hope these very tragic occurrences have been duly taken to heart, that complete plans for dealing with future eventualities of a like nature are ready, and that we shall never again be treated to such a spectacle of unreadiness and inertia as marked the conduct of the authorities in the early days of the last riots.

There were 238 murders in the city, most of them due perhaps to the riots, as against 78 in 1931 and 89 in 1930. A larger number of children, 65, were taken charge of under the Bombay Children Act; out of these 26 were sent to certified schools and 26 handed over to their relatives. This Act requires to be put into force with greater vigour, for the streets are full of vagrant boys and girls, pestering passers-by for charity. Unless greater care is taken of these juveniles, they become a source of potential danger to the community. Out of the 33 lakhs worth of property stolen, only about two lakhs were recovered. Not a very creditable record for a police force that is the subject of such high encomiums in high quarters.

## REAL "FRIENDS OF INDIA"

When India has so many enemies in Britain and so very few friends, it is gratifying to note the activities of the Friends of India, an association which was started in 1930 (August) for creating public opinion in Britain in favour of "India's right to self-determination". The association had no very easy task before it to fight so much reaction and prejudice, just at a time when reactionaries were in power everywhere. The Association conducted a monthly journal "India Bulletin" which has repeatedly incurred the grave displeasure of the Secretary of State for India. There is not much love lost between Sir Samuel Hoare and the Friends of India, and very naturally, for their objects are diametrically opposed to each other.

The crime of the "Bulletin" is that it is not conducted in the interests of the British bondholders or the Services, but primarily of the people of India, —the great mass of ill-fed, uneducated, poor, ignorant Indians. Sir Samuel declared in the Commons that he had "never seen more gross or outrageous charges for the purpose of political propaganda in any other document." The other day again, when the Bulletin merely repeated the charges made by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya against the treatment of Congressmen in April last, Sir Samuel threatened to prosecute the journal, though the Pundit himself has repeatedly challenged the Government to prosecute him, instead of contenting themselves with making all kinds of charges against him. The challenge is still open.

The Association published a number of cheap pamphlets on varied subjects such as "India, Gandhi and World Peace" by Mr. R. A. Reynolds. "The Indian View" by Mr. V. J. Patel. "Satyagraha" by Mr. R. O. Mennel, "Asoka" by Mr. Will Hayes, "India: North West Frontier" by Father Elwin, "Indian Police Repression" by Mr. H. N. Brailsford, and others. This is not all. There has been a good deal of silent and unobtrusive propaganda carried on in behalf of India, for which this country ought to be thankful to these Friends. There have been a few lecturing tours, too.

The Friends are now planning to extend their activities, but the work requires money, and it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to help this great and good work. The Congress ought to help liberally all such foreign propaganda work. Very little money ought to go a long way, particularly when we remember that lakhs of rupees are being wasted by India's enemies in putting their case forward. This is a matter which ought to be taken in hand by the Congress at an early date. But the general public ought not to forget their duty too.

## PREPOSTEROUS CONCESSIONS TO PRINCES

### Responsible Government Will Be Impossible If Princes' Demands Are Granted.

By Prof. G. R. Abhyanker.

The Princes are claiming five concessions for being exploited by the Paramount Power under the Federal Scheme. They are: (1) The right to nominate their representatives, (2) Their right to send their officials as their nominees to both the Houses of the Federation, (3) They claim weightage, (4) They want vacancy weightage, (5) They insist on a statutory right to vote on all questions coming before the Federation, even though they may not have agreed to federate on such questions. It is necessary therefore to see how unconstitutional these concessions are and how dangerous they would prove to the establishment of responsible government in India.

**POCKET VOTES.**

The concessions given to the Princes to send their nominees to both the Houses has got no constitutional precedent to justify the same. The object of this concession is obvious. If the States' people were given the right to send their representatives by election to the Federal Houses they would never serve the purpose of an official bloc and the design of dividing paramountcy would be frustrated. The elected representatives of the States' people would add their strength to the various parties in the legislature and the bureaucracy can never expect that these members could support their cause on all occasions. This concession, therefore, is conceded to the Princes for accomplishing the object which the Bureaucracy has of perpetuating its monopoly of power even under the federal constitution. These votes of the nominees of the Princes would be utilised as pocket-votes by government and all the evils of the solid votes of the Prussian potentiaries in the old Bundesarat would be repeated under the Indian Federation.

**OFFICIAL NOMINEES.**

The second concession the Princes want is to send their officials as their nominees. Before the Sankey Committee the Princes desired to send their officials to the Council of State; but they were not so definite about sending their officials to the Assembly. It however appears from the letter in the press that the Princes do not want to be tied to the particular methods of election adopted in British India for sending representatives to the federal legislature. The rulers of the States wish to have freedom in the exercise of their sovereign rights to send their nominees as they like.

The Princes insist that they should not be limited to non-officials in their nominations and should be in a position to send to the Federal legislature the men of their choice irrespective of whether or not they are officials. The British Indian delegates have opposed this claim on the ground that since in British India a government official would not be qualified to be elected to the Federal legislature a similar restriction should apply to the States.

**UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION.**

The third concession the Princes claim is that of weightage. In all federal constitutions and

(Continued on page 7).

## Frankly Speaking

**WHY BOYCOTT NON-OFFICIALS?**

The Industries Conference to be held to-day at Simla is perhaps the first of its kind and may lead, it is to be hoped, to a sound well-co-ordinated plan of industrial advance in all the provinces of the country.

It is unfortunate, however, that the Conference is open only to officials. The Sugar Conference, that has just come to an end, has been much benefited by non-official experts and the wider Industries Conference needs their services much more.

The Government should reconsider this point and avail themselve of the advice of experienced industrialists.

The scope of the Conference is fairly comprehensive and rightly includes questions like the development of cottage industries with special reference to the handloom industry.

It would be perverse on the part of the Conference to ignore any longer the claims of handspinning.

**NO COMPROMISE.**

The report of the work of the Servants of Untouchables Society in various provinces from October 1932 to May 1933 bears testimony to the good progress made by the Society in the very first eight months of its existence.

It is obvious that, but for the distractions in the country and the consequent pre-occupations of many of the Society's workers, it would have shown much better results still.

The report, however, gives one the impression that, while ameliorative work has received due attention, propaganda among caste Hindus to persuade them to give equal treatment to Harijans leaves much to be desired.

It should be noted in this connection that separate schools, wells, restaurants etc. for Harijans, while undoubtedly doing some good to them, may in several cases do them more harm by accentuating the discrimination against them.

The fight for equal rights must be fought strenuously and there should be no compromise on this point with the reactionary Sanatanists.

**INDIAN COTTON.**

The news that Lancashire has been experimentally using Indian cotton for producing a variety of cloth will be welcomed in this country.

It is to be seen whether Lancashire will ultimately occupy the place that Japan does now and buy from India nearly 15 lakhs of bales, or whether it will still depend mainly on America for her cotton.

It is stated that the general opinion in Lancashire was that Indian cotton could be put to greater use, to the advantage of both India and Britain; but it all depends.

Now that Britain gets preferential treatment in the Indian market for her cotton cloth, it is only proper that she should prefer Indian cotton to the American variety. In India itself our cotton can be found to compare favourably with the American variety, as the Tariff Board stated publicly.

More than 40 to 50 per cent. of Indian cotton can be used for finer counts, but our patriotic Indian millowners prefer to go to America for their needs!

**PROFIT FROM OPIUM**

Thanks to their policy of practically unrestricted sale of opium in the country, the Government have been making a pretty good profit year after year in their business in this drug.

According to its latest report, the Opium Department has made a profit of over Rs. 60 lakhs in the year ending September 1932.

The profit is less than in the year before, but that is chiefly due, says the Report, to the decrease in sales "in keeping with the policy of the Government of India for the cessation of this trade at the end of 1935."

The reference is to the Government's undertaking to stop the export of the drug to foreign countries by the end of 1935. But the Government are not prepared to follow the same policy of progressive prohibition of opium in India.

Is it because the drug is less a poison in India than in all other countries? Or do the Government care more for revenue than for the people's health?

**ROOSEVELT'S BOLD POLICY.**

President Roosevelt has taken a bold step in raising the wages of mill workers and reducing their hours of work. In many of the Southern mills the workers were paid very low wages.

Other similar steps are being taken to give more employment and better wages to the workless, and the President will no doubt compel capitalists to come to his point of view.

In India in spite of the 75 per cent. protection given to the mills, everywhere there is discontent among the mill workers because of the efforts of the owners to reduce wages. The Government have adopted a "laissez faire" attitude in such matters to the advantage of the owners.

India badly requires a policy of minimum wage, particularly in these days of unemployment, when wages have been forced down considerably—quite out of proportion to the requirements of the people.

The result of Mr. Roosevelt's policy move will be to increase the wage by 30 per cent. and reduce the working hours by 25 per cent. a great step towards the abolition of depression.

## Readers' Views

### IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS

From R. S. Shahu.

The condition of roads belonging to the Municipalities and District Boards of mofussil towns, is scandalous and deplorable, due entirely to financial stringency, lack of experience and organisation.

Throughout India, the roads belonging to the above bodies are usually full of ruts and covered with dust which, in these days of fast moving motor traffic, means a miniature dust storm at the passing of each vehicle, thus making the roads totally unfit for pedestrians and slow moving traffic, not to mention the motorists themselves, who in turn, are subject to the dust from passing cars.

Inhaling this dust is detrimental to health, leading to diseases of the respiratory organs and thus, a real menace to the community, especially in towns and their suburbs, whereabout the motor cars and buses ply more than on provincial roads.

Dust due to bad condition of the roads, is a great nuisance to shop-keepers, especially to the poor man by the roadside, whose goods are rendered insanitary and often unfit for human consumption, meaning a total loss to him.

I do not think anything further need be said on the subject as everybody is aware of these troubles and difficulties. I am only surprised at their indifference.

Macadamised or cement-concrete roads are very necessary in towns and their environments, but owing to the heavy initial outlay, cannot be afforded by the smaller districts of India, so the old scandalous condition of the roads continues unheeded by the local bodies and the the government.

I do not suggest that motor traffic should be discouraged or stopped from plying, but surely the roads can be modernised and made free from dust, the expense being borne by Government out of the extra two annas duty on petrol which has accrued in Government coffers. Town and city dwellers have the first claim on this fund as they are the majority of motor owners and a large portion of this duty comes from them, so the municipal and district roads should have the first consideration owing to their heavy volume of traffic. Provincial roads are of secondary importance as their traffic is light and they do not affect the masses.

In my humble opinion all the roads throughout India whether Municipal, District, Grand Trunk, Provincial or Cantonments should come under the heading of "Indian Road Development" with sums earmarked from each and every Institution added to the Petrol Duty placed at the disposal of a Board which would undertake road construction throughout India giving preference to the more important roads, viz., those of cities first and provincial afterwards. This would be economical, as such a Board would have expert knowledge and experience and could use costly implements like road rollers, etc., to their best advantage being able to transfer them from place to place at their will. In this way existing roads would be improved and new ones opened to the public.

I hope the Government, the Road Development Advisory Committee and the members of the legislature will give their serious consideration to this matter, which for the sake of Public Health and comfort, requires a very speedy consideration and solution.

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

From Bhawoorao Chemburker.

Will any of your readers kindly let me, know through the medium of your columns whether the following procedure is constitutional.

When an office bearer has sent in resignation of his office and also the membership of the Institution, whether it is constitutional for the President to instruct his Secretary to call a meeting of the Managing Committee and place the following items on the agenda:—

1. To accept the resignation submitted by Mr.——of his treasurership and membership.

2 To appoint new treasurer in place of one who resigned, and to take charge from the old treasurer.

Q. (1) Whether it is constitutional for the President to committ the whole committee to a definite line of action.

Q. (2) Whether the President has not encroached upon the freedom of the member of the Managing Committee.

Q. (3) Whether he has not indirectly brought pressure upon the members of the Managing Committee by suggesting to accept the resignation.

Q. (4) Whether it is constitutional for the President to instruct the Secretary to call upon a member to be present at the meeting and hand over the charge of his office when the Managing Committee has yet to accept the resignation.

### DANGER TO PEDESTRIANS

From V. Narayan.

The Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has recently addressed a letter to the B. E. S. and Tramways Company setting fourth the grievances experienced by the mdue to the absence of tramway or bus traffic and requesting the Company to introduce the Bus Service in the locality of Zaveri Bazaar. This suggestion when it takes a practical form will prove itself more harmful than beneficial.

This locality although very narrow in breadth is reputed to be one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city. Since early morning till midnight, when the day's closing rate of the New York cotton market is announced to the eager and expectant crowds who throng in hundreds, nay thousands, the locality of Marwari Bazaar and its adjoining bye-lanes remain awfully crowded. So tremendous are the crowds especially on Saturday night that a stranger in Bombay taking a view of the locality from a distance will be led to believe that there is a weekly fair or something of the kind, much less does he know that the crowds await to listen the result of the day's "Game of Figures".

I hope, the Police Commissioner will give serious and sympathetic consideration to the sufferings of the pedestrians and not only disallow the Tramway buses to ply over the locality of Zaveri Bazaar but regulate the vehicular traffic to run on the lines as at present directed at Bhuleshwar.

### NEED FOR INTER-ARTS CLASSES

From Sarabhai Dalal, Ahmedabad.

This year five hundred students exclusive of one hundred and fifty failed students applied to the Principal of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, for entrance to the F.Y.A. Class, but for want of accommodation about two hundred students were refused entrance. Consequently, the applicants were obliged to seek entrance elsewhere. They tried their luck at Baroda and Surat, but most of them were disappointed.

It is common knowledge that without passing the first year Arts' Examination, the door to medical, engineering, legal and other lines remains closed; so it is absolutely essential that a student who desires to prosecute his studies further must anyhow secure admission to the F.Y.A. Class. Whatever may be said or written about the usefulness or otherwise of the present day education, one can safely assert that the liking for collegiate education has not lessened in the least.

If a student of Ahmedabad or any other place in Kathiawar is driven to seek admission to F.Y.A. Class outside the college or nearest college of his place, one can easily imagine how hard and expensive it would be for him.

To remedy this state of affairs if the Senate of the Bombay University permits an outside agency, i.e., any well known education society to open classes up to Inter Arts in Ahmedabad much of the financial and other hardships of the students will be mitigated. Some of the cheap-education-loving capitalists are willing to make handsome donations to meet initial expenses. Some public spirited and able professors are prepared to shoulder the burden of carrying on the classes. Besides, looking to the rush of the candidates, it appears that the opening of the classes would not become a losing concern.

In view of all this, this question deserves public agitation and practical educationalists ought to ventilate their views on it. So that prompt and adequate steps may be taken by the Senate to meet a public demand.

# Prohibitive High Rate Tariffs Must Go

## Japan Cotton Spinners' Reply To E. I. C. Association : "Govt. Of India Should Rectify Their Attitude"

OSAKA, July 12.

The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has replied as follows to the statement of East India Cotton Association:—

"Your telegram of 6th July has been forwarded to this Association's committee which considered the matter carefully. This Association highly estimates efforts of your Association for safeguarding Indo-Japanese mutual interests against undesirable effects on trade relations of the two countries which might be brought about in connection with this Association's resolution to suspend purchase of Indian cotton.

IT CANNOT AGREE

Although this Association appreciates that your Association has appealed to the Government of India to take immediate steps for preventing losses which Indian cotton growers are suffering as a result of Japan's suspension of purchase, the Association regrets that it cannot agree to your Association's calling for rescission of our resolution regarding the suspension of purchase of Indian cotton. This Association maintains that the cause which obliged it to take such an emergency measure as suspension of purchase of raw materials originated from Indian Government's unfriendly actions like the abrupt notification of termination of trade convention without one single negotiation and imposition of practically prohibitive high rate tariffs on Japanese cotton goods and that the Government of India should be responsible for it..

PORHIBITIVE TARIFFS MUST GO

Therefore, should Government of India rectify their attitude we shall not hesitate to withdraw our resolution as we never desire to inflict damage on Indian growers. We trust your Association will realise that even when there has been no resolution to suspend purchase, so long as such prohibitive high rate tariffs exist as at present are imposed on Japanese cotton goods, serious decrease in Japanese purchase of Indian cotton will inevitably occur following the practical stoppage of exports of Japanese cotton goods into India.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

While this Association has no objection in principle to your Association's suggestion for co-operation of the two Associations with the aim of defending Indo-Japanese mutual interests, this Association earnestly desires that your Association will co-operate with this Association and endeavour to achieve the same end by urging the Government of India to alter their present attitude towards this country.—Reuter's Special.

# Taking Suspect's Finger-Prints Without His Consent

## Four Scottish Judges Uphold Right Of Police, But Lord Hunter Emphatically Dissents

The Justiciary Appeal Court at Edinburgh in mail week decided by a majority that a policeman is entitled without a magistrate's warrant to take the finger-prints of a person whom he has apprehended. Five judges considered the appeal, which was raised following a decision in Edinburgh Sheriff Court and Lord Hunter dissented from the decision.

Lord Clyde, the Lord Justice General, in the course of his judgment, said that a licensed grocer's shop was broken into and bottles of liquor were stolen. The bottles were discovered by the police in a washhouse near by and on three were finger-prints. A few days afterwards a man was arrested on suspicion of being the housebreaker, and while he was in the cells and before his committal to prison the police took impressions of his fingers, the prints proving to be identical with those on the bottles.

The prisoner's consent was neither asked nor obtained, and the police had no magistrate's warrant for taking the finger-prints. The question was whether in these circumstances, the finger-prints could be used as evidence. There was no question of the regality of the arrest or detention; then where was the difference between observations of personal marks or peculiarities and observations taken of the ridges on the skin of his fingers? Observations of the former kind involved no violation of the rights of an accused person, and he (the Judge) was of opinion that observations of the latter kind were equally legal.

VIOLATION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Lord Hunter dissenting, said that no doubt upon similar grounds physical torture was employed in the Middle Ages to extract confessions from suspected persons. He was unable to agree to an expression of judicial opinion approving a police practice which he considered fundamentally objectionable and contrary to the common law doctrine of personal liberty. Such a practice was not countenanced in England, and he thought it unfortunate that the law of Scotland should be declared to be different in a matter of that sort from the law of England.

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## JARDINE TO LEAD M. C. C. IN INDIA

### London Newspaper's Announcement

LONDON, July 12.

The "News-Chronicle" understands that D. R. Jardine is being invited to captain the M.C.C. team during the Indian tour.

An announcement will be made shortly.—Reuter.

## SUZANNE DENIES STORY OF ROUGED KNEES

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the famous French tennis player, arrived in London on June 17 by air. Despite a rough crossing from Paris, Suzanne was her charming and vivacious self. She said in an interview:—

"I love tennis as much as ever, and I am here to give lessons and demonstrations.

"I was most interested in the suggestion that I may play Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody again. I should like to meet her again. She is charming and a great player.

"I do not know what would happen if such a match materialised. I have not seen her play for a long time. It is seven years since my last appearance in amateur tournament tennis.

"Of course, Mrs. Wills-Moody is an amateur and I am a professional. There might be difficulties. I certainly should not apply for reinstatement as an amateur.

"I have seen Miss Peggy Scriven play. She is very clever and, as she is young she has a great chance. Whether she will beat Mrs. Wills-Moody or not I cannot say, bute she will put up a very good fight. She gave a magnificent show in Paris.

"About tennis fashions? I still wear my bandeau. It is as necesssary to me as my racket.

"What do I think of shorts for women? They are very comfortable in hot weather, at a holiday resort. I think the most comfortable dress one can wear is shorts and a brassiere. But in a big tournament they are hardly proper.

"As for rouged knees, I have never heard of such a thing."

## PREPOSTEROUS CONCESSIONS TO PRINCES

(Continued from Page 6).

In all democratic constitutions for that matter generally representation is based on population. The population of the Indian States is nearly 23 per cent or roughly one-fourth the population of India. It appears from the White Paper that out of 260 members of the Council of State the States get 100 members which means nearly 40 per cent of the total strength. In the Assembly they get 125 seats out of 375 that means 1/3 of the total strength of the House. The Princes would thus get a weightage of 15 per cent in the Upper House and 8 per cent in the Lower House. This they claim on the ground that, as the number of the States is nearly 562, and as all the States ought to have representation in the Federal Legislature this weightage is absolutely indispensible.

It was said that the State Units of the Federation are 562 and the British Indian Units are only 11. It was, however, pointed out to the Princes that only 109 States are included in the Chamber of Princes while as nearly 127 are represented by 12 members and the rest of the 327 States, Estates, and Jagirs are not at all represented in the Chamber of Princes From the wrangling which is now going on between the Princes about the distribution of these seats it appears that the Chamber States want to monopolise all theis weightage and give only few seats to the 450 other States.

**PREPOSTEROUS DEMANDS.**

The fourth concession is about vacancy weightage. It has been proposed that unless the rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be alloted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber have signified their desire, federation is not to be ushered into existence. The question has arisen that, if all the States do not join and if the requisite number of States join the federation it will certainly come into existence; but there would be nearly 50 seats in the Upper Chamber remaining vacant by reason of the fact that other States have not joined.

The Princes, therefore, are clamouring that they would be thus swamped by the members of the British Indian Units in the Upper Chamber if all the States do not join the Federation all at one. The Princes are insisting that the quota of seats alotted to the Indian States by the States who join the federation irrespective of the fact that all the States have not joined should be appropriated by those who joined. This is a preposterous demand. This vacuum weightage is unknown to any constitution.

**NO MEDDLING.**

The fifth concession the Princes want is that they claim a statutory right to take part in the discussion of, and to vote on, all the subjects coming before the federal legislature, even though they may not have assented to treat such questions as federal. The result of such a statutory right would be to empower the Princes to vote on questions which relate purely to British India and on such questions which they have not handed over to the federal legislature. This is a very amazing claim. During the time of the second Round Table Conference the Princes, delegation was not so aggressive as it now appears to be at the time of the Joint Select Committee.

The Ruler of Bhopal then made his position quite clear in the following words: "It will be unfair to British India that we of the Indian States while claiming immunity from interference into our internal domestic affairs should in any shape or form have any voice in the internal affairs of purely British Indian Provinces whether in regard to legislation or policy or the passing of a vote of no-confidence in connection with any of the subjects proposed to be centralised resulting in the resignation of the Cabinet. We do not ask for it."

**UNITED INDIA?**

Such a proposal would certainly lead to the interference of the Indian Princes in the internal affairs of the British India and by reason of weightage and the solid vote of their nominees the Indian autocrats would be enabled to dominate British India.

The policy of the Indian Princes has been to appeal to constitutional theories and practice whenever they want to claim an advantage and to shelter behind their treaties and their so-called sovereignty whenever they are likely to be exposed to any risk or to supper any detriment

Is this spirit in any way compatible with any honest and sincere desire for co-operation to bring about United India? The bureaucracy wants to exploit the Princes. The Princes demand their price consistently with the safeguards, and the chances are they are going to succeed. The White Bureaucracy till now ruled British India. The Black and Brown autocracy hereafter will rule the centre, and the minorities will rule the provinces, both being under the sheltering wing of British Bureaucracy.

Mr. D. V. Pandit, B.A., who proceeds to Germany on Thursday by the Italian steamer "Gange" for studying "soaring" and "gliding" (with aeroplanes without engines) at the world's finest school of Wasser-Kuppe, is the first Indian to receive a place in this branch of learning.

## LEYLAND FLOGS NORTHANTS BOWLING

### Big Scores Registered In County Cricket

LONDON, July 10.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—Yorkshire vs. Northants: Yorks 349 for 7 declared (Leyland 192, Sellers 58, Liddell 4 for 59). Northants 63 (Verity 7 for 35) and following on 58 for 5: Leicester vs. Lancashire: Lancs 455 for 9 declared (Hopwood 140, Washbrook 55). Leicester 182 for 4 (Shipman 71); Kent vs. Essex: Essex: 252. Kent 325 for 2 (Todd 72, Valentine 127); Somerset vs. Sussex: Somerset 149 and 14 for no loss. Sussex 313 for 9 declared (Bowley 134, John Langridge 63, Young 6 for 82); Notts vs. West Indies: West Indies 314, Notts 153 for 6 (Walker 51 not out, Arthur Staples 50).

Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire: Derby 513 for 8 declared Worthington 200 not out H. Elliot 50); Worcester 83, (Mitchell 5 for 20) and following on 90 for 3.

Gloucestershire vs. Surrey: Gloucester 464 for 5 declared, Sinfield 181 not out); Surrey 44 (Hammond 6 for 26, Goddard 4 for 17) and following on 256 for 6. (Gregory 145 not out, Fender 62).

Glamorgan vs. Warwick: Glamorgan 228, (Mayor 4 for 41). Warwick 249 for 2, (Croom 59, Kilner 100 not out, Wyatt 65 not out).

## GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS AT LORD'S

### Strong Teams Chosen For Postponed Fixture

LONDON, July 11.

The match between the Gentlemen and Players will be played at Lord's on July 19th, 20th and 21st. The teams are:—

GENTLEMEN:—Jairdine, Wyatt, Turnbull, Walters, Nawab of Pataudi, Owen-Smith, Robins, Jupp, Oldfield, Marriott and Farnes.

PLAYERS: Sutcliffe, Hammond, Leyland, Verity, Nichols, Clark, Ames; Townsend, Barnett, James Langridge and Watson.—Reuter's Special.

## DROPS DEAD WHILE PLAYING GOLF

### Col. Chitty, Military Knight, Windsor

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

Colonel W. W. Chitty, military knight, Windsor, dropped dead following a round of golf at Windsor.

Col. Walter Willis Chitty, C. M. G., was born in 1866 and was the son of late Capt. Arther Whateley Chitty, C. I. E. of the Indian Army. He served in the European War. He was appointed Personal assistant to the Military Secretary, India Office.

## ISSUES TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE

### Brisk Canvassing Among Provincial Leaders

POONA, July 12.

Since this morning there has been intense activity among the different groups of congressmen now assembled in Poona. "Parnakuti" was the scene of an important conference of prominent congressmen.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was one of the earliest callers on Mr Gandhiji, and he was later joined by Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Alam, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Aney, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Konda Venkatappayya.

ISSUES TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE

The Conferenece which commenced before nine, is still in progress. Although the exact nature of the discussions is not known, it is surmised that the issues to be placed beore the afternoon's conference are taking definite shape.

Meanwhile, small groups of congressmen, representing different shades of opinion, are holding consultations in different parts of the city, presumably with a view to formulating their own standpoints.

BRISK CANVASSING

There is also evidence to show that brisk canvassing is going on among the provincial leaders in support of the view that Civil Disobedience should be definitely called off.

In this connection it is learnt that a memorandum signed by nearly thirty Congress workers of Bombay, urging the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience has been submitted to Gandhiji and Mr. Aney, this morning.—A. P

## DRINK, ENEMY OF PROGRESS

### Miss Bondfield Warns Labour Party To Beware Of Its Corrupting Influence

Miss Margaret Bondfield spoke on in Mail week at a meeting of the Workers' Temperance League, London, an organisation formed about a year ago party to oppose the pressure that the liquor trade is putting on members of the Labour party. The meeting was held in the Friends' Meeting House just across a passage from the meeting of the Conservative Central Council—and was attended by women of the Labour party and of the trades union and co-operative movements.

Miss Bondfield moved a resolution, carried afterwards with one dissentient, affirming that drink was a fruitful cause of poverty, crime, and lunacy, that the liquor trade was a menace to the nation, exerting a corrupting influence in public life, tending to make the workers tolerant of bad conditions and poor environment, and thus materially slowing down progress towards the attainment of Labour co-operative, and Socialist ideals.

"We do not say that drink is the cause of all poverty," said Miss Bondfield. "We do say it is the enemy of progress. It is one of things that prevents the workers from getting that control of public affairs that we desire."

Paying tribute to the enormous advance in temperance made by the working class, Miss Bondfield said, "We dare not cease our propaganda because it is one of the easiest things in the world to go back to the old conditions. Our movement needs people with wisdom, self-control, and efficiency, but you cannot depend on people who sap their will power and loosen, their muscular and nervous control by indulgence in alcohol. Scientific tests made of powers of physical endurance show that alcohol tends to slow down the individual's power. From the standpoint of one who earnestly desires to see the Socialist State, I beg you to come to the side of the league and to disseminate the scientific knowledge we now possess."

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN URGED.

Lord Arnold moved a resolution which recognised the need for an active campaign among members of Labour, Socialist, and co-operative organisations to counter the political activities of the organised liquor trade and of drinking clubs inside and outside the Labour movement.

"All the facts are on our side," he said, "economic, social, medical, hygienic, and physiological. It will not be denied that the organised liquor trade in this country is a serious political menace It has for long had a first mortgage on the Conservative party and it would like to get a first mortgage on the Labour party. It was to prevent that that this league was started. Its pressure on the Labour party has been growing.

# Police Open Fire On Raiding Party

## One Mortally Wounded Zaildar Son's Murder & Its Sequel In Sheikpura Village

LAHORE, July 12.

A report has just been received here of a serious attack on the house of a Zaildar of Kothiala village, in the Sheikpura district, followed by a clash with a police party, in which one of the raiders was shot dead.

It appears that there has been longstanding enmity between two factions of the village and members of the raiding party, it is alleged, had sworn vengeance on the Zaildar for a murder which was committed eight months ago.

ZAILDAR'S SON MURDERED

At 4 p.m. on the 9th instant, half a dozen men armed with axes, 'chavis', and spears attacked the house of the Zaildar with the intention of murdering him and his son; but, the Zaildar was out of the village at the time and his son Virsingh was cruelly murdered. The assailants, then, concealed themselves in the roof of the house, awaiting the return of the Zaildar.

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED

On getting information of the tragedy, the sub-inspector of Police accompanied by constables rushed to the scene of attack, reaching there at 8 p. m. An attack was then made on the police party from the roof from which volleys of stones and brickbats were directed at the sub-inspector and his men. An attack was also made on the constables, with 'chavis' and axes, and when the subinspector tried to climb up the stairs, a spear was thrown at him and he narrowly escaped. The police, thereupon, opened fire on those on the roof and one of the assailants named Nawab was mortally wounded and another seriously.

Some of the raiders were arrested while others escaped under cover of darkness—A.P.

# DALAI LAMA'S TROOPS ON MOVE

## Chinese Press Accuses Britain And Japan Of Complicity In New Thibetan Revolt

The "Japan Times" publishes the following telegrams regarding trouble brewing in Chinghai and Sikang provinces of China:—

Peiping June 5.—Troops of the Dalai-lama of Thibet have advanced into Chinghai and Sikang provinces with the positive assistance of a "certain country," declaring independence of Thibet from China according to information received by Chinese quarters here.

The same informant adds that fighting has already taken place between the independent troops and General Ma Pu-fangs's soldiers of the Central Government, near the provincial borders of Chinghai, north of Sikang.

According to the same report, the Thibetean troops are organized into three columns, under the guidance of British officers. The first column left Tangpu for Chinghuahsu and the second column is on its way to Chiehku from Lunghueichia. The Central troops are dispatching colonial soldiers in Sining, Kantzu and Linhsia to Chinghai.

Many spies of the Thibetean troops smuggled themselves into Chinghai and are instigating natives at various places. It is expected that Chinghai and Sikang provinces will fall into the hands of the Thibetean independence troops in due course of time, the same information states.

CENTRAL TROOPS ASK FOR AID.

Peiping, June 5—General Ma Pu-fang in Chinghai province sent to-day a telegram to the Chinese authorities here, reporting that the Thibetan troops under the command of the Dalai-lama are advancing into Chinghai by three routes and requesting to dispatch reinforcements since General Ma's troops want ammunitions and provisions, according to report received here.

PRESS ATTACKS GOVERNMENT.

Peiping, June 5.—Referring to the advance of the Thebetan troops into Chinghai and Sikang provinces, the Chinese press in North China report that Great Britain and Japan are manoeuvring in connection with the rebellion of the same troops and that that the crisis in the two provinces are imminent.

The newspapers state that in case the Central authorities do not take immediate measures, Chinghai and Sikang will become another Manchukuo, and criticize the revolt by the Lord Lama and attack the lack of policy on part of the Nanking Government.

## RECEPTION TO LADY WILLINGDON

### Brilliant Scene At India House

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 12.

There was a brilliant scene at the India House on the occasion of Sir Bhupen Mitra's reception in honour of the Countess of Willingdon.

Members of Cabinet, Foreign Diplomats, Members and delegates of the Select Committee, members of the British Parliament and Indian Legislatures were among the distinguished company.

Lady Willingdon and Sir Bhupen Mitra shook hands with all guests.—Reuter.

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# TRAINING OF SEVIKAS

## Ex-Mayor Pays Tribute To Activities Of Seva Sadan Society

A tribute to the work of the Seva Sadan Society of Bombay in the field of social service and social work among women, was paid by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, speaking at the anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan held in the Malabari Hall, Gamdevi, on Tuesday evening.

In the absence of Mrs. M. D. Cama, the President of the Society, Mrs. Fais Tyebji read her written speech.

Reference was made in the speech to the fact that the Society had just completed the 25th year of its existence. To celebrate the event, the Society had already begun tde work of a building which would afford increased accommodation for their activities.

The Society had so far trained 190 probationers in their Ashram and training homes of whom about 30 were married and well settled in life, 40 were nurses and midwives, two doctors and one graduate in Arts. One of the students had obtained diploma of merit of the London Tailoring Academy whilst a great many of the students maintained themselves by giving private tuitions.

Apart from this the Training Classes of the Society had trained up 200 women as Primary school teachers and 75 as handicraft teachers.

TRIBUTE TO ACTIVITIES.

Miss S. Ketkar and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia who spoke next praised the work done by the Society and also paid tributes to the late Mr. Behram Malabari who founded the Society in 1908.

Miss B A. Engineer gave an acmount of the activities of the Society for the past year.

In additon to other activities, the Society maintained Home education classes for grown up women.

TRAINING SEVIKAS.

The indusrial department was started with the object of helping poor women to earn an honest living by teaching them some Home industries. Sewing and cutting was introduced from the very beginning and among other industries taught were machine and hand embroidery, cooking, pastry, laundry, hosiery, tailoring and dress-making.

The primary object of the Seva Sadan Society was to train Indian women to be "Sevikas" or Sisters of Service. With this end in view, Ashrams had been founded for the free housing and maintenance of such "Sevikas". Provision had also been made to amit a restricted number of probationers in these Ashrams. Efforts are made to train each sucd probationer to qualify herself as far as possible, according to her personal inclination and capacity to become a handicraft or primary school teacher, nurse or midwife, and in suitable cases even to compete for the higher degrees of Arts and Science, provided funds permit and student guarantees to fulfill the obligations set out in the rules.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that the founders of public life in India more especially in Bombay had realised that political and social progress could not be achieved without raising the status of women. It was because Bombay had kept up this ideal that she led other provinces in the sphere of social reform. He complimented the Seva Sadan as being the premier institution of its kind and said it was institutions like these where women of different communities were brought up together that communal unity was promoted.

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Ragoon—Australian airman James Wcods, who left Bangkok in the afternoon landed at Mingaladon shortly after 5 p.m. on Tuesday. He exoerienced very bad monsoon weather, and strong headwinds which delayed his arrival. The airman is feeling fit, and still hopeful of breaking the record.—A P.

# HUNDRED YEARS AGO

## More Faith In Parliament In Those Days

**The following article is taken from the 'Bombay Samachar' of 7th June, 1832. It is interesting to read in this article the series of logical arguments by which the blame of killing stray dogs of sepoys and police constables is finally shifted to that august assembly, the Parliament of Great Britain. The article also reveals a child-like and explicit faith of those times in the ruling nation, a faith which the lapse of a hundred years has entirely altered.**

(BOMBAY SAMACHAR, June 7, 1832.)

We have received news of a riot which took place yesterday afternoon near the Fort Market at Bombay. The riot arose out of a trifling incident, in which some sepoys with the aid of a police constable were killing stray dogs. Three Parsi boys were taken to the Police Station in connection with this commotion. The constable who was actually responsible for the killing of dogs bolted off, when he saw that his action had brought together such a great crowd; and another constable, who was sent from the Police Station to ask the sepoys to desist from killing the poor animals, was mistaken by the crowd to be the culprit, and the innocent fellow had hte soundest thrashing of his life.

These police constables receive as a reward from the Government eight annas for each dog captured and killed. Such a convenient and easy source of income is too tempting for them to bring into account religious and humane sentiments.

Now it is our opinion that it is quite improper to create such a row about this matter. We must know that these poor constables are not killing stray dogs on their own account and of their own free will. They are instructed by the Police Commissioner to do so, and they are only performing their duty. Again, the Police Commissioner is not to be considered responsible for the act either. He is merely obeying the instructions of the Governor-in-Council. Again, the members of the Governor-in-Council are not to be blamed either for the Act; they have to follow out to the last letter the instructions they receive from England. So it is absurd to show our resentment here by manoeuvring a riot or a strike. The best thing to do under the circumstances would be to communicate our grievances to the leaders of the different communities. These 'sethias' will send a petition to the authorities on behalf of the Indian subjects to prevent killing of dogs. It is absolutely incumbent on these 'sethias' to inquire into the matter and draw up a petition to be duly forwarded to the Governor-in-Council, and in the event of their refusing to give heed to appeal, to the Parliament of Great Britain.

Now we shall try to explain briefly the system of English law. According to a law of the British Constitution, if any nation considers any law passed by Parliament to be administered within that country as improper or unjust, then that nation must forward a petition to that assembly, clearly stating the grievance and asking for its amendment of removal; and the Parliament of Great Britain is bound to consider the matter and take steps for its remedy: for it never displeases as far as possible any nation under British dominion. Thus, taking such plain and peaceful measures to have your grievances removed will have more effect than staging a riot or organizing a general lock-out. The leaders have merely to draw up a petition, and the matter is remedied.

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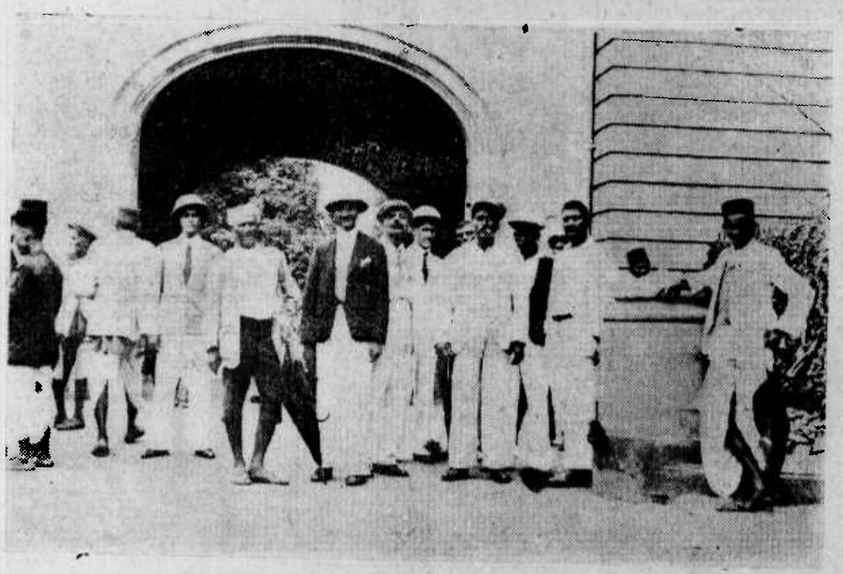
Rangoon:—Chinese airman Sun Tung Kang left Akyab at 6-45 on Tuesday morning and arrived here at 11-30, landing at Mingaladon Aerodrome.—A. P.

# THE NATION-BUILDERS!



Some of the Christian bidders for the auction sale of Indian liquor shops held at the C. J. Hall on Monday.

A group of Bhandari bidders waiting on the steps of the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall for the Auction of liquor shops.

The 25th anniversary celebrations of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society were held on Tuesday at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Mrs. Chandavarkar, (with bouquet of flowers, sitting on the right of the Matron—in the centre—of the Society) distributed the prizes.

# C. D. M. INCAPABLE OF ANY DEFINITE PROLONGATION

## Politics Lost Touch With Reality: Congress Should Be Organised On Federal Basis, Says Mr K. S. Roy

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In a statement to press in connection with the Poona Conference Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, a prominent Congressman of Bengal, who is unable to attend the conference says that Congress can be more effective by being organised on a federal basis. It should delegate to its autonomous provincial branches power to take decision on such matters as are related peculiarly and exclusively to provinces and reserve to itself only the problems of All-India character.

In regard to the decision to withdraw from legislatures, Mr. Roy says until exact shape of new reforms bill is known it will be unwise for Congress to commit itself to any policy.

Referring to civil disobedience he says that by its very nature it is a movement which is incapable of any definite prolongation and they must frankly recognise that conditions which can assure success of such movement are obviously not present to-day.

LAST TOUCH WITH REALITY.

Mr. Roy adds that the youth of Bengal has now little faith in Congress programme and leadership which is due to a large measure to the fact that in recent times politics in this country seems to have lost touch with reality. Personal religious conviction and experiences have been frequently imported into political discussions and they have been allowed to influence and even control decisions affecting political fortunes of the wsole people.

Concluding he says that in Bengal at least no vigorous programme will be possible until detenus are out of prison.—A. P.

# CAPTURE LEGISLATURES

## Bombay Manifesto Urges National Fight On All Fronts

A Manifesto has been issued signed by a number of Labour leaders and others which states:—

The task of the moment, is to organise and co-ordinate this anti-imperialist struggle of Indian masses. This can be done only by supporting and actively participating in the struggles of the tolling masses for the realisation of their immediate and pressing economic and political demands.

We suggest going into the legislatures neither to work the reforms nor to liquidate our struggle for freedom. We should go there only with the intention of broadening and deepening our struggle and for utilising the legislatures as platforms for agitation and propaganda.

We must fight the elections and work in the Councils on the basis of a definite programme embodying the immediate pressing demands of the overwhelming majority of the electorate. Provisionally we suggest that the following should be the main planks of the programme:—

(1) 30 per cent. reduction in land rent or tax payable to the landlord or Government.

(2) Porportionate reduction of other local charges.

(3) Legislation to fix the maximum rent or revenue and to ensure the peasant the possession of the land.

(4) Reduction in the rate of interest.

(5) Annulment of agricultural indebtedness where the principal with 6 per cent. interest has been paid off.

(6) Agricultural banks subsidised by Government to provide peasants with cheap credit.

(7) Reduction of indirect taxes that weigh heavily on the consuming masses.

(8) Minimum wage, 8 hours day, unemployment insurance, etc. for the workers.

(9) Free and compulsory primary education.

(10) Freedom of press, speech, association, etc.

We appeal to the rank and file of the Congress to give their best thought to these suggestions.

The following signatures are appended:—

Maniben Kara, Purshotam Tricumdas Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sardar Jamait Singhji, Abdul Majid Hakim, S D Palekar, S D Thakur, G B Mahasabdhe, K T Sule, Kamashanker Pandya, C S Joshi, K Mukerji, K B Karnik, A N Shetty, Abdul Majid, Dr. Gawande, Mr. Saddiq, G R Inamdar, Siddiq, Taldevkar, Y K Kondivkar, R V Mehta, Sitaram J Sharma, V K Tawade, Mahomed Ibrahim, Nurmahmad Vallibhoy, S Mahmad Kaji, and Yusuf Meher

# KENYA WHITES' NEW MOVE

## Simla Sees No Danger, But Assures To Safeguard Indian Interessts

SIMLA, July 11.

With reference to the Mombassa message relating to Kenya European settlers' demands for constitutional changes, no information is available in official quarters.

It is emphasised here that no undue importance should be attached to the subject on the ground that a mere re-statement of the European position cannot indicate any change in the situation.

The authorities here, however, have been in touch with developments in Kenya and in correspondence with Whitehall, so that if at any time the European settlers' point of view is taken up by the Colonial Office, the Government of India will intervene on behalf of the Indian residents of Kenya with a view to safeguarding their interests.

The occasion for such an intervention has not arisen so far.—A.P.

## *PREMATURE TALK*

### *No Self-Government For Kenya*

LONDON, July 11.

With reference to a report from Mombassa that European settlers in Kenya, at a privately held conference, had declared full responsible Government to be their goal, well-informed circles in London, interviewed by Reuter, regard the talk of Self-Government as obviously premature in view of the recommendations by the Joint Select Committee in favour of a closer union of East Africa which were adopted by the Imperial Government.

That committee, while urging the development and strengthening of African institutions in the interests of natives, firmly favoured a Government with official majority, so that the Colonial Secretary could still guide the country's destinees.

Reuter understands that the Imperial Government's policy on this subject remains unchanged. Although advanced views have long been held by a small minority of settlers on the future Government of Kenya, it is thought that a great majority is fairly well satisfied with the present arrangement, especially in view of the recent victory in the battle against the imposition of the income tax.—Reuter.

## *LENIN'S WIDOW PREDICTS DOOM OF FASCISM*

The veteran German Communist Clara Zetkin, who died at Moscow on June 20, aged seventy-five, will receive the honour of a public burial in Red Square, which is accorded to distinguished Communists.

Lenin's widow, Krapskaya, paid a tribute to Clara Zetkin, recalling her friendship with Lenin and her keen interest in Soviet developments. She suggested that the turn of events in Germany hastened her end, although according to Krupskaya, "Clara Zetkin did not for a moment doubt that Fascism, that sore covering the corpse of perishing capitalism, was doomed to destruction like capitalism itself.

## *G. B. S. SUPER-ECONOMIST*

### *W. E. C. Delegates, Ignoramuses One And All, He Says*

Mr. Bernard Shaw speaking at the annual general meeting of the Friends of the National Libraries at the British Academy, London, in mail week, said:—

"This week there is a World Economic Conference consisting of an assemblage of gentlemen, not one of whom appears to know anything whatever about economics, even of the most elementary kind. When you examine their qualifications you find they are all gentlemen, who having made deplorable and hopeless mess of national affairs in their own countries have come to a geological museum—a museum of fossils—in the hope that since they cannot get their own countries out of a mess the other countries may possibly do so. (laughter.)

"In three or four days they have broken down almost hopelessly, and the more busy of them are going home. Some day we must take things out of their hands and try to save civilisation."

## MATUNGA MUSIC CIRCLE

### Mayor Performs Opening Ceremony

On Saturday last Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay, declared the Matunga Music Circle open before a distinguished gathering assembled in Napoo Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Mr B. N. Maheshwari, the President of the Circle, welcoming the guests explained the origin of the circle. He said that in the South there were such Circles but in the North, there was not a single Music Circle. Many friends desired that such a circle should be opened in North also. He hoped that the music loving residents of the North-Ghatkoper and adjoining Suburbs would join the circle in large numbers.

Dr Javle, then declared the Circle open and thanked the Committee for providing the residents of North this fresh amenity of life.

The guests were then entertained by Bai Sunderabai of Poona with a variety of beautiful songs for nearly 4 hours.

## *HAY VANISHES SKYWARDS*

### *Garstang People See Strange Spectacle*

According to the Preston correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", a number of people living in the Garstang neighbourhood declare that while the sun was shining brightly on the morning of June 21 and there was no wind they saw "tons of hay" rising slowly into the air. The hay soared skywards till it disappeared from sight.

The phenomenon does not appear to have been observed until the hay was well in the air, and it is not certain whether the hay came from more than one field. Haymaking was suspended at the time on account of previous heavy rains.

### EMIL JANNINGS TO PLAY IN VIENNA.

Emil Jannings, the famous German stage and film Star, will play at Deutsches Volkstheeater, Vienna, for several months during the autumn, according to the Neau Freie Presse. Among the plays will be Strindberg's "Nightingale of Wittenberg" and "Tsar Peter the Great" by Forzano. Signor Mussolini's collaborator in "Hundred Days" Jannings has already played in Vienna. He appeared last autumn in Gerhart Hauptman's "Vor Sonnehuntergang" (before the Sunset.)

## *TO RESCUE MATTERN*

### *Soviet Airman Rushes To Help*

MOSCOW, July 11.

A Soviet airman on instructions from the head of the Northern Soviet Air Service, left to-day, to rescue Mattern at Anadir, and will convey him to Nome, Alaska, from where Mattern will continue his flight in an American machine.—Reuter.

# Divine Sarah In Grand Passion

## Story Of Her Consuming Love For Handsome Greek Actor 11 Years Her Junior Is Told In New Biography

The divine Sarah was in love and so for a time she forgot that she was la grande Sarah, the immortal actress, and became instead Sarah Bernhardt—the woman.

She was in love. Head over heels in love with on unknown young actor, eleven years her junior, who had come to her asking for work.

Sarah gave him a job and lost her heart.

His name was Aristide Damala. He was a Greek and devastatingly handsome, and hardly had Sarah's great Continental tour begun before she realised this was the only man who could ever mean anything in her life.

Europe was at her feet;; its great capitals were paying her ardent homage, but Sarah was deaf to their plaudits.

She had eyes and ears for no one but her new recruit, Damala, the young Greek, embodiment of perfect beauty.

Unfortunately, he paid her but little attention. His obvious indifference wounded her vanity.

So deeply was she in love that she would have been willing to resort to any feminine ruse to win him had not her pride held her back.

After all, was she not still beautiful enough exciting enough, to win any any man.

Down through Italy, land of love and sunshine the company toured, with Sarah always dreaming of Damala and of the bliss she could find in his arms.

Her acting lost its magic. Only her reputation enabled her to draw crowded houses.

For the first time in her life her art and the theatre left her indifferent. The actress had become the woman.

IRRESISTIBLE.

Damala could not resist her. He bowed before her love as before a decree of Fate.

She knew quite well that the love he gave her was not what she had hoped for. And, realising that truth, she doubted her ability to hold her lover.

Jealously she noticed the attention he paid one of the younger actresses.

The immortal Sarah was afraid. There was but one way to keep this man to whom she had lost her heart. She must marry him.

When she made this decision they were in Naples. Their next performance was in Nice. She had four days to make Damala her own.

Religious and other complications prevented their marriage in Italy or France. They must go to London. A thousand-mills journey. But what did it matter? Sarah Bernhardt was in love.

She wired frantically to friends in London—once, twice, three times. Her final telegram was typical of her.

'What I have decided must be done, must be done, must be done" she wired.

The company knew nothing of her intentions until the last minute. Then she went off assuring them that she would be back again in time for the opening at Nice.

All went well until the bridal pair arrived at the church in London.

Then Damala found that in his great haste he had left his papers behind and the ceremony had to be held up while he fetched them.

The delay meant that they could not reach Nice in time but Sarah did not care.

She was happy at last.

DESERTION AND RETURN.

But that happiness was not to last for Damala soon deserted his autocratic wife.

He fled from France, and took refuge in Africa, where he joined a battalion of Spahis.

Six years later he returned,, a hopeless drug addict. Opium, morphia and cocaine had taken a terrible toll.

Sarah nursed him back to life with loving hands, but he managed to obtain morphia and cocaine despite the strict observation under which he was kept, and the drugs killed him.

And thus ended the greatest love affair in Sarah Bernhardt's life.

The story of it is told in G. G. Geller's new life of the great actress "Sarah Bernhardt" (Duckworth).

The book is full of intimate stories of her life, of her early days when as a thin, pale child failure succeeded failure until she actually contemplated suicide —"The People."

# MEERUT DEFENCE

## Committee Meets On Monday

### LEGAL POINTS OF CASE

### Pritt To Speak: Churches To Be Represented

LONDON, July 12.

The Meerut Committee has convened a meeting in the House of Commons, for 17th July, to hear legal interpretation of the case by Mr. T. N. Pritt at which the Archbishop of York and representatives of other churches will attend.

No resolution will be submitted, but questions will be invited.—Reuter.

## *GERMANS LEAVE GENEVA IN HUFF*

### *I. L. O. Conference Turns Down Their Preposterous Demands*

The maneouvre of the German Delegation to the International Labour Office Conference to force the whole Conference to admit its incredible demands for satisfaction after having insulted the whole of the workers' group and also the Latin-American States, has completely failed, says the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing on June 20 The Selection Committee of the Conference unanimously confirmed the letter in which the bureau of the Conference replied to the German Delegation's complaint. It is significant that no attempt to reach a compromise was made

The most interesting fact is that this attitude has been taken under the leadership of the president of the Conference, the Italian Signor de Michelis, who is considered to belong to Mussolini's inner circle

The withdrawal from the Conference of the German Delegation is now regarded not only as insulting but also as ridiculous and it has not contributed to the prestige of the new German methods of "diplomacy."

Dr. Ley, the workers' delegate, accompanied by some members of the delegation, left this evening for Berlin, and the others are expected to go soon. There was no outsider at the station to see them off

The Conference to-day admitted by a majority, but without discussion the Italian Fascist Workers' delegate. The workers' group voted against.

# BOMBAY RIOTS COMPENSATION

## Municipal Commissioner Pays Lakh Of Rupees As Third Instalment

The following has been issued from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay:—

The public are notified that Rupees one lakh have been received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, as the third instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 7,54,710/ awarded for death, injury, loss. etc., to the claimants in the Bombay Communal Riots, 1929.

Applications for the payment of the compensation will be entertained from and after Thursday the 13th July 1933 by the Registrar on every week day except Mondays and public holidays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) and compensation will be paid in proportion to the amounts of the claims and the amount realized by cheques so soon thereafter as may be convenient on satisfactory identification of the claimants.

## *NOVELIST'S WEDDING REVEALED IN NEW BOOK*

The dedication of Baroness Barcynska's latest novel, "Under the Big Top," "To my husband, Caradoc Evans," in mail week revealed the secret that they had been married some little time ago. Countess Barcynska has two identities. She is also Oliver Sandys, the novelist, and she had written under that name thirty novels. Under her own name she has produced fifteen novels.

# TERRORIST PLOT IN TOKIO?

## Heavy Armed Police Guard For British Embassy And Ministers

TOKIO, July 11.

The British Embassy and official residences of members of the Cabinet and other prominent people are being guarded by heavily armed police following the discovery of a serious terrorist plot.

Several arrests have been made.

Police action followed on the discovery of circulars distributed throughout the country by Seisanto, the reactionary group which instructed its members to assemble at Meiji Shrine. Twenty youths belonging to Aikyojuju which was connected with the assassination of Inukai last year were found on the spot.

It is reported that Japanese Premier and War Minister were marked out for assassination.—Reuter.

## *IS IT REALLY A PLOT?*

### *Members Of Siesanto To Be Released*

TOKYO, July 11.

Authorities are now not certain whether a plot is really being hatched; but it is expected that all but nine of the persons arrested at the Siesanto will be released to-morrow. A special guards is being placed at the British Embassy, due to the fact that the Siesanto with which the Indian agitator Rash Behary Ghose is closely connected, is apparently behind the present anti-British campaign in Japan. Reuter.

## *BRITISH WOMAN DIRECTS SPANISH PRISONS*

### *Miss Kent's Clean-up Campaign Sets All Spain Talking*

Senorita Victoria Kent, distinguished as the first woman Member of Parliament in Spain, arrived in London in mail week.

This alert, dark woman in the early thirties, with the finely drawn, sensitive face, has made social history in Spain by her gallant attempt to revolutionise the prison system, says Helen Hope writing in "News Chronicle."

After graduating as a barrister she was appointed in April, 1931, Director-General of Prisons, the first woman to occupy such an important public office in Spain.

And this young Irishwoman, daughter of Alfred Kent, formerly of the British Navy, yet who could scarcely speak English, took her job most seriously.

Many of the Spanish prisons were in a deplorable condition, and Miss Kent began a clean-up campaign with great enthusiasm. Within a short time all Spain was talking about her and waching the result of her experiments.

For not only was she anxious to bring comfort into the hopeless lives of the Spanish convicts; her ideals were to reinstate their pride in themselves as human beings.

Miss Kent boldly tackled the sex problems connected with prison life. She considered that married persons should be free of surveillance during interviews and that single persons should be allowed liberty for certain periods.

CRIED WITH ORPHANS.

Once Miss Kent, while walking along the street, was approached by three orphan girls, who implored her to release their brothers, a convict, so that he might kiss his dead mother before burial. So touching was the appeal that she joined in their tears and all four wept together. The brother's release was immediately granted.

To the charge that she was too gentle and forgiving when dealing with prisoners Miss Kent said: "I can be firm and extremely energetic when I want to."

An innovation whereby women prisoners were given posts as supervisors caused violent jealousy and ill-feeling among those who had previously held these posts.

TALKED WITH THIEVES.

Although Miss Kent mingled with the prisoners, talking to thieves and appealing to those convicted on minor charges to help in her task of reform, things did not go easily.

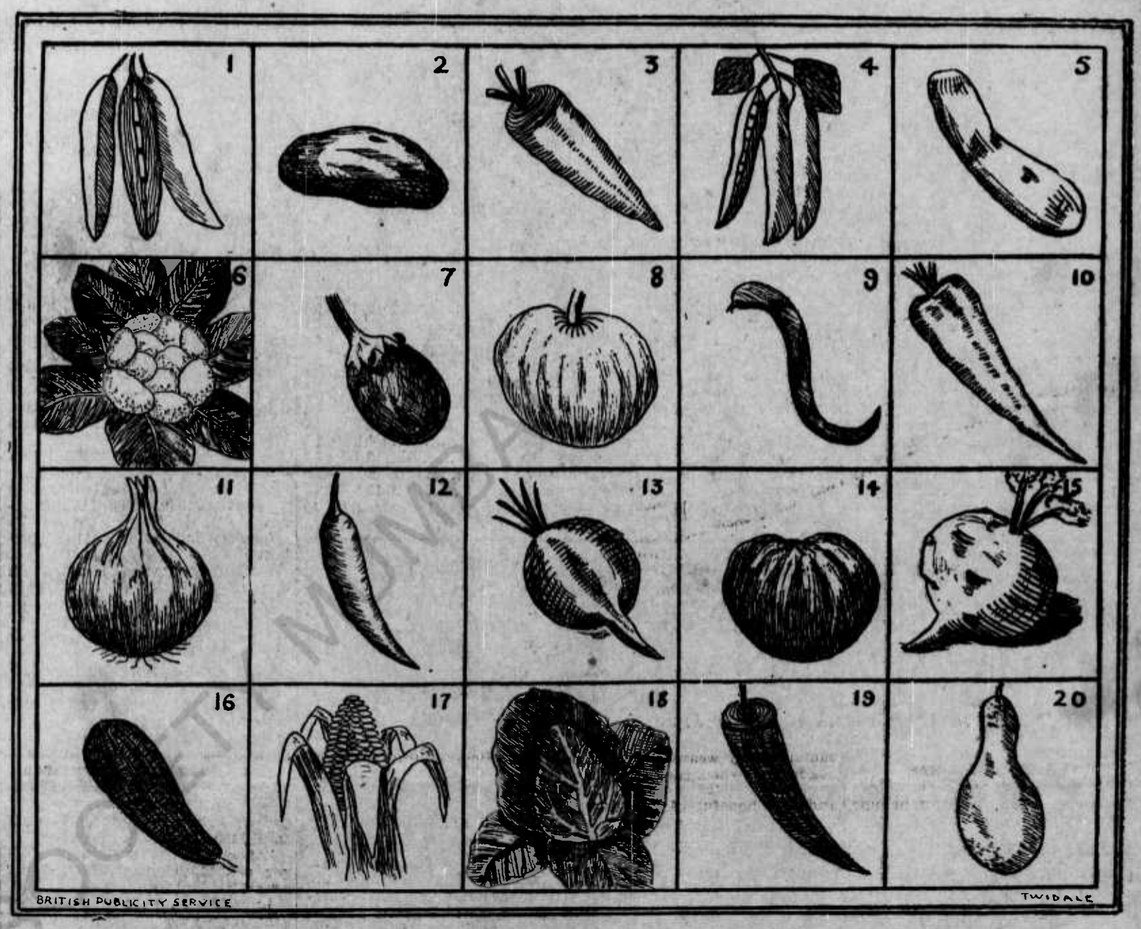
A year ago Miss Kent resigned her post as Director of Prisons, but her life as a barrister and member of Parliament is a very full one.

Her present visit to London is in connection with the celebrations of the Women's Co-operative Guild

Ex-Soldier Mark Howard Chalmers ended his 5 000 miles pilgrimage to London for laying a wreath on the Cenotaph. He claims to have walked from Lucknow.

# VEGETABLES COMPETITION

**1ST PRIZE Rs. 500** | **2ND PRIZE Rs. 200** | **3RD PRIZE Rs. 100** | **Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES**




Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

### WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

### RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

**THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,**

**POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.**

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle", and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

## CLUES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRINJAL | 16 | LADY'S FINGER |
| 2 | RADISH | 17 | SNAKE COIL |
| 3 | CABBAGE | 18 | KARELA |
| 4 | LEMON | 19 | PUMPKIN |
| 5 | WATER MELON | 20 | FRENCH BEAN |
| 6 | BEET ROOT | 21 | CUCUMBER |
| 7 | TOMATO | 22 | INDIAN CORN |
| 8 | ONION | 23 | BUTTER BEANS |
| 9 | TURNIP | 24 | POTATO |
| 10 | NOHL KOHL | 25 | CARROT |
| 11 | VEGETABLE Marrow | 26 | PEAS |
| 12 | RADISH BEANS | 27 | MELON |
| 13 | CHILLIES | 28 | SWEET POTATO |
| 14 | TORAI | 29 | SPINACH |
| 15 | CLUSTER BEANS | 30 | CAULI FLOWER |

## ENTRY COUPON

| Vegetables. | Clues. | Vegetables. | Clues. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 11 | |
| 2 | | 12 | |
| 3 | | 13 | |
| 4 | | 14 | |
| 5 | | 15 | |
| 6 | 30 | 16 | |
| 7 | | 17 | |
| 8 | | 18 | |
| 9 | | 19 | |
| 10 | | 20 | |

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

# MONSOON ACTIVE IN KANARA

## General Rainfall In Konkan And North Hyderabad

POONA, July 12.

The monsoon has been strong in Kanara and Upper Burma and active in East Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Bombay-Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu Bhamo and Myitkyina one and a half inches each; Tavoy three-quarters; Akyab, Minbu and Lashio a half; Cherrapunji seven; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Barisal, Purnea, Naya Dumka and Shillong one; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar Berhampore, Cuttack and Darjeeling a half; Nagpur three; Raipur and Jagdalpur two; Lucknow and Pachmarhi one and a half; Chanda three-quarters Pendra a half; Meerut, Seoni and Amraoti a quarter; Delhi one and a half; Parachinar one; Kotah three-quarters; Dalhousie, Jaipur a half; Marmagao five; Sholapur three; Khandala three-quarters; Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Gadag and Calingapatam a half and Belgaum and Parbhani a quarter.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be active in Kanara, Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and Upper Burma, but will continue generally weak over the rest of the country.—A.P.

### BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12-7-33—Colaba Point 0.16 inches; Fort 0.10 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.07 inches and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.00 inches.

Total since 1st June to date—Colaba Point 10.72 inches; Fort 16.47 inches; J. J. Hospital 14.67 inches and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 13.82 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932—Colaba Point 30.09 inches; Fort 36.22 inches and J. J. Hospital 35.57 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931—Colaba Point 20.82 inches; Fort 23.14 inches and J. J. Hospital 22.71 inches.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 12/7/33.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.24 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet burb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (5.2 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.7 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 243 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.43 inches

Total rainfall during the year 13.57 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

### *All India Weather Report*

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

| Stations. | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st June | Departure from normal |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad | ... | 7.8 | —1.2 |
| Agra | 0.2 | 11.0 | +5.2 |
| Ahmednagar | ... | 6.2 | +5.2 |
| Ajmer | ... | 9.9 | +5.2 |
| Ahmedabad | ... | 2.5 | —5.5 |
| Amraoti | T | 9.4 | —0.3 |
| Akola | ... | 10.0 | +1.9 |
| Benares | 0.3 | 9.9 | +1.1 |
| BOMBAY | T | 10.5 | —17.0 |
| Bangalore | ... | 4.5 | ... |
| Chittagong | 0.1 | 42.6 | +13.8 |
| Calcutta | 0.4 | 19.1 | +2.7 |
| Cawnpore | ... | 6.6 | +0.7 |
| Delhi | 0.8 | 17.6 | -11.5 |
| Darjeeling | 0.1 | 39.5 | +3.5 |
| Hyderabad Sind | ... | ... | —1.2 |
| Hyderabad, Dn. | 0.3 | 15.5 | -9.0 |
| Indore | ... | 9.9 | +0.8 |
| Jubbulpore | 0.3 | 9.4 | -3.9 |
| Jacobabad | ... | ... | —0.5 |
| Jhansi | ... | 10.2 | +1.4 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | -1.5 |
| Lucknow | ... | 4.6 | -3.7 |
| Ludhiana | ... | 5.9 | 0.3 |
| Lahore | ... | 1.3 | —2.4 |
| Mussoorie | 0.1 | 23.8 | 12.3 |
| Mount Abu | 0.1 | 0.9 | -10.9 |
| Marmagoa | ... | 54.5 | |
| Mysore | 0.1 | 1.2 | -2.7 |
| Madras | 0.1 | 1.2 | —2.1 |
| Multan | ... | ... | —1.3 |
| Nagpur | 1.3 | 10.6 | —3.1 |
| Poona | ... | 6.1 | —0.9 |
| Patna | ... | 14.7 | +2.3 |
| Peshawar | ... | 0.4 | —0.3 |
| Quetta | ... | ... | —0.3 |
| Ranchi | ... | 10.7 | —4.5 |
| Rawalpindi | ... | 6.6 | +2.3 |
| Rangoon | 1.3 | 32.3 | +7.2 |
| Rajkot | ... | 4.1 | —3.7 |
| Srinagar | ... | 2.7 | +0.7 |
| Sholapur | 0.1 | 5.2 | —1.0 |
| Simla | 0.3 | 13.6 | +0.1 |

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 12

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1/6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D 1/6 1/32
T. T. 1/6 1/32 Oct.
T. T. 1/6 Nov./Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1/6 3/32
D. D 1/6 3/32
3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 290 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 288 nominal
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 284 nominal
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D. D 636
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D. D. 646.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING.—
D D 61 1/2
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T. T. 83 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 95 1/4
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 84¼
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 155 3/4.
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 62.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 103 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.65 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/8 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/8 12th instant
London/Paris 84.87 11th instant
London/Belgium 23.82 11th instant
London/Switzerland 17.14 11th instant
London/Italy 62.62 11th instant
London/Berlin 13.90 11th instant
London/Holland 8.23 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.28 11th instant
London/New York 4.75 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-4-6 10th instant; £6-4-10 11th instant
Silver London ready 17 7/8 10th instant 17 15/16 11th instant
Silver London forward 18 10th instant 18 1/16 11th instant
Silver New York ready 37 5/8 10th instant 38 1/4 11th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 10th instant 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 10th instant; 3/4 per cent 11th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

# RAIN INTERFERES WITH CRICKET

## Pataudi Scores 64 in 2½ Hours

LONDON, July 11.

Rain again soaked the wickets in all the counties.

The Nawab of Pataudi took 2 hours and 40 minutes to collect his 64 which included six boundary hits.

Gregory was caught in Goddard's leg trap when he had just completed his 1,000 runs for the season. During his stay at the wicket for 4½ hours he sent the ball once over the ropes, and reached the boundary sixteen times. But for a chance at 58 he played a faultless innings.

Nichols was out to a wonderful catch by Chapman at silly point from a hard low drive off Freeman, who at one period took 4 wickets for 4 runs.

Voce played a sparkling innings collecting 50 out of 69 runs scored in an hour. Altogether he took 100 minutes to score his 64 which included one 6 and seven 4's.

Kilner and Wyatt added 170 in a little above 3 hours. Kilner occupied the crease for 6½ hours, and 100 of his runs came through boundaries. He also hit a six. Wyatt's chief hits were ten 4's.

Corrall is improving, but it will be sometime before he plays again. Sidwell is replacing him for keeping wicket.

### DERBY VICTORIOUS.

The following are the results of First Class Cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

DERBYSHIRE versus WORCESTERSHIRE: Derby on by an innings and 234 runs. Derby 513 for 8 declared. Worcester 83 and following on 196 (Pataudi 64, Mitchell 6 for 44, Worthington 4 for 48).

YORKSHIRE versus NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Yorks won by an innings and 151 runs. Yorks 349 for 7 declared.

NORTHANTS: 63 and following on 135 (Verity 6 for 67)

There was no play in the Intervarsity match at Lord's before lunch due to rain.

### SURREY DEFEATED.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE versus SURREY: Gloucester won by an innings and 102 runs. Gloucester 464 for 5 declared, Surrey 44 and following on 318 (Gregory 164 Goddard 5 for 67).

NOTTS versus WEST INDIES: The match ended in a draw. West Indies 314 and 6 for no loss. Notts 273 (Walker 70, Voce 64, Martindale 8 for 60).—Reuter's Special.

### SOMERSET BEATEN.

SOMERSET versus SUSSEX: Sussex won by 5 wickets. Somerset 149 and 188 (James Langridge 7 for 64). Sussex 313 for 9 declared and 25 for 5.

GLAMORGAN versus WARWICKSHIRE: Warwick won on the first innings. Glamorgan 228 and 234 for 9 (Dai Davies 90, Turnbull 75, Paine 5 for 65, including the hat trick his victims being Every, Lavis and Mercer).

Warwick 368 for 4 declared (Kilner 145, Wyatt 86).

### LANCS. WIN BY INNINGS.

LEICESTERSHIRE versus LANCASHIRE: Lancashire won by an innings and 85 runs. Lancs 455 for nine declared. Leicester 215 (Iddon 4 for 27) and 155 (Berry 61, Bennett 4 for 49).

KENT versus ESSEX: Kent won on the first innings. Essex 252 and 190 for 8 (Nichols 50, Cutmore 78 not out, Freeman 5 for 56). Kent 329.—Reuter's Special.

# Travancore Chief Visits Manchester

## Young Maharaja Sees Processes Of Textile Manufacture At Close Quarters

The Maharajah of Travancore, who is on a visit to England visited Manchester in mail week. Accompanied by his mother and sister, he went to the city from Sheffield, with the object of seeing as much as he could in the time of some of the local business enterprises, for although he has not yet attained his majority he is keenly interested in modern industrial developments, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

As the Chamber of Commerce only receive word of his coming the whole of the arrangements had to be made rather hurriedly, but they were sufficiently comprehensive and interesting to earn the Maharajah's expressed appreciation.

In the morning the Maharajah and his suite, who were accompanied by Captain Treadwell, of the Scots Guards, and by Mr. A. R. Knowles, one of the assistant secretaries of the Chamber of Commerce were shown the various processes of spinning and weaving of cotton in the Salford mills of Messrs. Richard Haworth and Co., and afterwards paid a formal call at the Manchester Town Hall, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and shown among other treasures, the frescoes in the large hall.

The afternoon was spent at the docks and on the Ship Canal and later, at the works of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company in Trafford Park. Mr. F. A. Eyre, the general manager of the Ship Canal Company, welcomed the Maharajah at the docks, and the party was conducted through the docks and on the waterway to Barton by Mr. William Brofning, the traffic superintendent.

Captain Treadwell stated in the course of the day that the Maharajah's visit to this country is noteworthy because he is the first ruling prince of his house—which goes back 2,000 years—to leave his country. He added that having had the benefit of an English tutor he speaks English fluently.

MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE.

"Have been very pleased to come to Manchester, and very interested in seeing this great industrial city at work. I trust that what I have learned may help towards a better mutual understanding between your country and mine."

This was the message given to the Press by the Maharajah.

Indeed many of the workpeople inside the mills did not know of his visit, and he was given the opportunity of seeing them at work under absolutely normal conditions.

It was obvious that such an informal party, without even one policeman, suited the Maharajah, who took the the keenest interest in all he was shown.

Every process from the treatment of raw cotton to the production of finished cloths was shown to the party. Many questions were asked, and more than once the visitors asked to be allowed to do part of the operatives' work.

The First Princess joined in the general smiles when she worked a hand knot-tier in the yarn-winding department, and her mother more than once was only a fraction of an inch short of being struck by picking-sticks in her eagerness to get a closer view of weavers producing cloths of intricate pattern.

QUICKLY UNDERSTOOD.

Each member of the party did not hesitate to talk to the workpeople about their particular occupations, and so happily did they do it that very few of the operatives realised the high standing of their visitors.

What most impressed them was the way the Royal party quickly understood what they were told, despite the handicaps of Lancashire accents and the deafening clatter of machinery.

And all the time they freely exchanged smiles with even the humblest operative.


# BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

## EXCURSION TRAIN FOR 5427 MILES.

**Leaving Bombay on the Night of the 1st August, 1933, and returning on the 18th September, 1933, after visiting Kashmir, Hardwar ON THE DAY OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE, Benares, Puri and other important places of pilgrimage etc. as per the programme below.**

CHEAP FARES

Second Class Rs. 215/8/-
Third Class Rs. 86/8/-

CATERING ON TRAIN.

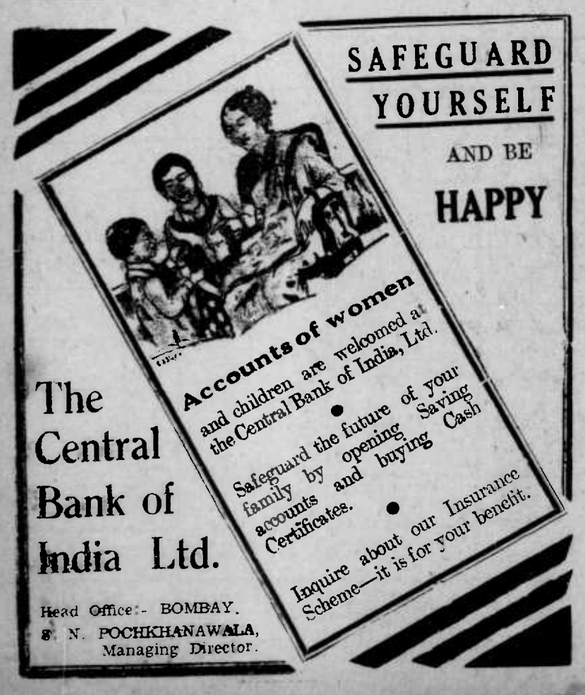
For Full Particulars Apply at once To The GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, Churchgate, Bombay.

NOTE:—The train will run only if sufficient number of passengers are booked for it. Remit your fares at once to the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay, or to any Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DAKOR | AJODHYA | AGRA |
| UJJAIN | PRAYAG | SAWAI MADHOPUR |
| MUTTRA | BENARES CANTT. | JAIPUR |
| DELHI | GAYA | AJMER |
| AMRITSAR | HOWRAH | CHITORGARH |
| RAWALPINDI | PURI | NATHDWARA |
| (For Kashmir) | BAIDYANATH DHAM | RUTLAM |
| HARDWAR | PATNA | BARODA |
| LUCKNOW | CAWNPORE CENTRAL | BOMBAY. |

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The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.


# CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

## Bearish Jute Forecast

### OVERSEAS ENQUIRY GOOD

Messrs. Bhagwanlal, Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated, Calcutta July 7th:—

JUTES.

The market in this section during the week under review was very uninteresting and dull. The Preliminary Jute Forecast acreage figure 24,79,300 was higher than the market anticipated and consequently an easy feeling was in evidence in all the markets concerned. There was a drop of rupees two in Raw Jute market touching Rs. 32/- and a fall of annas eight in fabric market touching rupees seven-nine porters. The share market was, notwithstanding the bearish report of Jute acreage comparatively well maintained and there was hardly a fluctuation of annas in the speculative counter-Howrah. Later there was good enquiry from overseas markets and a large business was effected in raw Jute. The finished goods especially hessians were very steady the price rising to 11/6 subsequently dropping to 11/2. There was however a distinctly easy feeling at the close and the price of Howrah has to written down to 50/4. Over and above this depressing factor of higher figure of Jute forecast, the reports received from London are not encouraging and there is a likelihood of the discussions being prolonged. It is not therefore strange that the markets have not shown any positive clue to the trend of values in Jute shares. The barometer Howrah and Kamarhatty have, after the publication of the report, fluctuated very narrowly the highest touched being 51/2 and 490 and the lowest being 50/2 and 483 respectively. Clive were done at 28/4 to close at 27/-. National were quoted round 22/8, Hukumchand 17/8. Empire were done at 39/8 and Hooghly at 69/8. Very little business was done in the higher denominations and a few small lots changed hands. A fairly good volume of business was transacted in Anglo-India round Rs. 370, Kanknarrah were done at 455, Union at 406, Orient at 214 x.d. and Cheviot at 225 x.d. Baly after touching 155 closed 147 and Barnagore 141. Newcentral were offered at 407, a few deals in Auckland were registered round 191.

COALS.

There was nothing interesting to record in this section. A few transactions here and there at almost unchanged rates were recorded. Bengal Coal were done at 204, New Beerbhoom at 9/2 x.d. Raneegunge at 29/12. Standard at 24/4 and Talcher at 1/7. East Indian have improved to 13/8, Dunbar have dropped to 101/

COTTONS.

Were totally neglected. Kesoram were done at 3/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In sympathy with an all round dullness this week, this section was more or less uninteresting. In the engineering section, Indian Iron were no better than 4/4. Bengal Iron 2/2 Indian Standard Wagon were a firm feature and there were buyers at 45/8 Bengal Telephone had buyers at 15/8, Burma Corporation were better at 9/4, Triton Insurance at 169. Sugar shares were somewhat better, Carew had buyers at 16/12 from 16/4 Ryam were quoted round 45/12, Cawnpore at 35/8, Murree Brewery were firm at 170. Indian Wood Products were in the region of 33.


## The Post-Graduates Association

for the study of

## The AYURVEDIC THEORY

as applied to treatment of diseases.

The work of the association has been started from the 6th July, 1933. The enrolment of members shall continue upto 15th July. The detailed course of study, etc., shall be supplied by correspondence or personal conversation. Send 1-1/4 anna stamp for reply:—

VAIDYA PANCHANAN GANGADHARSHASTRI GUNE, Ahmednagar, Principal, Post Graduate Association.

The Ayurvedic Medical Consultation Hall, Ghia Mansions, 2nd Floor. Shaikh Memon Street. BOMBAY. 2.


### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 12.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Central India | 329 |
| Barsi-Nagpur | 135 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 99 |
| Berar | 111 |
| Dhollera | 133 |
| Rajputana | 301 |
| Sind-Punjab | 458 |
| Broach | 499 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 156 |
| Western-Northerns | 54 |
| Tinnivelly and Cambodia | 375 |
| Americans | 923 |
| Egyptians | 138 |
| East Africans | 257 |
| Total Cotton | 3,973 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 13,494 |
| Linseed | 26,693 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 256 |
| Gingellyseed | 16 |
| Popyseed | 336 |
| Groundnuts | 12,413 |
| Castorseed | 2,445 |
| Rice | 16,006 |
| Myrabollams | 133 |
| Mowraseed | 27 |
| Gram | 473 |
| Joowar | 1,141 |
| Barley | 1,432 |
| Bajree | 49 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 181 |


WIN Rs. 1000

If you wish to get this valuable prize out of a simple competition (description of "Cod-li-leu") it will be to your interest to study this and all other advertisements about the product very closely & also to collect as many empty cartons of "Cod-li-leu" as you can. There will be no Entrance Fee.

COD LIVER OIL
VITAMIN D CONTENT UNCERTAIN & VARIABLE. HARD TO SAY WHETHER AN OZ. WOULD CONTAIN EVEN 300 UNITS. Taste Disgusting
MAKE your CHOICE
COD LI LEU
VITAMIN D CONTENT 350 UNITS ADDED PER OZ. TO WHAT IT MAY ALREADY CONTAIN. AT LEAST THIS IS DEFINITE Taste Reliable

"COD-LI-LEU"

is sold in two varieties and two different packings.

"Plain" costs Rs. 2/12 for 48 Adult doses and "Compound" costs Rs. 3/4 for 48 doses.

It's cheaper, because it is safer and better in every way!

— Ask your chemist —

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS!

But, Facts make them fragrant!

When we think of Comparisons, we are reminded of Shakespeare. Says he, in "Romeo & Juliet".

*"Compare her face with some that I shall show, / And I will make thee think thy Swan a Crow."*

Compare *"Cod-liver Oil"* with *"Cod-li-leu"* and you will any day admit that "Cod-liver Oil" is an uncertain, unreliable and vile-tasting preparation.

Facts are not wanting to prove that the "feeling tone" of disgust or repulsion of a patient in swallowing any medicine very often nullifies its good properties. That "feeling-tone" applies pointedly to Cod-liver Oil. Thousands are dead inspite of Cod-liver Oil! Thousands more are dead because they refused to take it!

Thanks to "Cod-li-leu" there will be none to refuse it. There will be thousands upon thousands of lives to be saved by it (including, pardon please, the innocent Cod-fish!).

*Ask for free literature. Convince yourself. Then make your choice for the better.*

Sole Concessionaires for "Cod-li-leu" | The Alliance S. & T. Co. (Pharmaceutical) Princess Street, Bombay.



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For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY

# HEAT WAVE OVER WEST COTTON BELT

## Trade Buying Followed By Realising

### OPERATORS CAUTIOUS PENDING REDUCTION PLAN RESULT

### Lower Sterling But Consistently Bullish Feeling

Bombay, July 12.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections. Prices later declined on realising. The market opened at a rise of 3 to 6 points but the improvement was lost on long liquidation and prices gradually declined 10 points under previous closing level. This was the lowest level of the day as there was increased trade and speculative buying. Prices rose 19 points from the lowest level and reached a new top with October 10.98 when some realising by old bulls caused a relapse of 15 points. The undertone of the market was firm although professional operators are now cautious waiting the result of the official acreage reduction plan which is expected at the end of the week. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.63c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 23 points under good buying with Bombay prominently figured. Disappointing Liverpool advices together with easier stocks weakened the market. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 22 to 23 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 14 points to 6.15d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 14 to 12 points but Egyptian cotton futures advanced 15 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 28 points.

ABSENCE OF RAINS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy realising prices were remarkably sustained on increased trade demand owing to absence of rain in the drought sections.

Private reports from the South indicate that owing to poor germination and heavy abandonment should there be no rains during the next fortnight a reduction in yield of 2,000,000 bales may quite easily be expected.

According to Government official canvassers for the reduction in acreage scheme a sufficient reduction as originally planned by Government is forecasted.

Private reports state Government may possibly make their announcement regarding reduction at the end of this week.

Although daily cables indicate alternative pessimistic and optimistic reports of the W. E. C., our Liverpool friends are still hopeful of the situation and continue to advise purchases preferably in Liverpool.

UPWARD PRICE MOVEMENT.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends in course of their letter state:—

"The Administration are not in favour of immediate currency stabilization in order not to hinder the upward movement of commodity prices, which has imparted a firmer tone. There appears considerable uncertainty in America as to the effect an excise tax will have on the free distribution of goods, since prices have already advanced to an important extent and the addition of this tax would entail a further advance in price for the consumer. In view of the rigorous opposition it is hoped it will at least be modified."

PRIVATE CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. October highest (1-19 p.m.) | 10.98+.09 |
| N.Y. October lowest (10-20 a.m.) | 10.79—10 |
| N.Y. December highest (1-18 p.m.) | 11.15 |
| N. Y. December lowest (10-10 a.m.) | 10.96 |

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Speculative support encouraged by western drought deterioration, steadier Dollar and private predictions success acreage curtailment but with distant months in America approaching twelve cent level more two-sided markets probable.

New York.—Advance checked by profit taking on lower sterling. Some local selling. Expectations rains Texas.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"Liverpool market advanced owing to less favourable weather reports, good trade demand and American cables bullish. Think mrket may advance still further. New York owing to U. S. Dollars uncertainty. Think well of the market and would keep long but advice stopless orders."

Messrs. Norden and Co., New York:—

"Think Dollar weakness temporarily halted, domestic purchases lower lagging behind price advance market speculatively long downward reaction likely any time."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9.16 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Central belt. Excessive heat continues Western belt. Entire belt partly cloudy.

9-01 p.m.: New York:—Heat wave continues in the West, but uncertainty of Reduction Plan makes operators cautious; strength of their markets helped cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| October, 1933 | 11.33—06 |
| December, 1933 | 11.01—04 |
| January 1934 | 11.11—03 |
| March 1934 | 11.25—05 |
| May 1934 | 11.42—01 |
| Middling spot | 10.65—10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 10.51—02 |
| October+ | 10.80—05 |
| Middling spot | 10.63 |
| New York 10-55 a. m. | |
| October | 10.86 |
| December | 11.03 |
| Ney York noon Call, | |
| October | 1087 |
| December | 11.04 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, July 11.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 14,000 |
| Days's Exports to Great Britain | 8,000 |
| Dey's Exports to the Continent | 2,000 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 11

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS— | |
| July 1933 | 7.93 |
| October 1933 | 8.01 |
| November 1933 | 8.07 |
| January 1934 | 8.14 |
| March 1934 | 8.22 |
| May 1934 | 8.30 |
| July 1934 | 8.37 |
| F G F Spot | 8.32 |

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 11

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 5.17 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.29 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.41 |
| C P OOMRA— | |
| Good (No. 1 staple) | 5.17 |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 5.32 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 5.47 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 4.16 |
| Fine | 4.26 |
| Superfine | 4.36 |
| SCINDE— | |
| Good | 4.26 |
| Fine | 4.36 |
| Superfine | 4.46 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 11

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 1933 | 5.90 | 5.91 plus 20 |
| August 1933 | | 5.93 plus 20 |
| September 1933 | | 5.95 plus 21 |
| October 1933 | 5.95 | 5.97 plus 22 |
| November 1933 | | 5.98 plus 22 |
| December 1933 | | 6.00 plus 23 |
| January 1934 | 5.99 | 6.02 plus 23 |
| February 1934 | | 6.04 plus 23 |
| March 1934 | | 6.06 plus 23 |
| April 1934 | | 6.08 plus 23 |
| May 1934 | | 6.10 plus 23 |
| June 1934 | | 6.11 plus 23 |
| July 1934 | | 6.13 plus 23 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.15 plus 14 |

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 11.

Broach July-A. op. 210-1/4; hi. 210-1/2; lo. 210; close 210-1/2.

Broach A.-May op. 228-1/2; hi. 229; lo. 227-3/4; close 229.

Oomra July op. 200; hi. 202-1/4; lo. 199-3/4; close 202-1/4.

Oomra D.-J. op. 201; hi. 201-3/4; lo. 200-3/4; close 201-3/4.

Bengal July op. 161; hi. 164; lo. 161; close 164.

Bengal D.-J. op. 170; hi. 170-1/2; lo. 170; close 170-1/2.

*EAST INDIAN COTTON*

Liverpool, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Julf | 5.21+14 |
| Oct. | 5.28+14 |
| Jan. | 5.33+12 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-4-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months market rate, 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cen.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 11.

T. T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin | 13.90 |
| Amsterdam | 8.22-1/4 |
| Brussely | 23.79 |
| Madrid | 39.71 |
| Milan | 62.56 |
| Berne | 17.13-1/2 |
| Paris | 84.84 |
| Prague | 111.87 |
| T. T. New York on London | 4.73-1/8 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., £15-5/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.), £133.

P. & O. Banking Corporation. £0-3/4.

National Bank of India. £42.

Funding Loan, 3 per cent., £109-1/2.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent., £99-1/2.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent., nominal £60.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan. £66-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan, £78.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan, £105.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £71 1/4.

War Loan. 3-1/2 per cent. £98-1/4.

Victory Bonds. 4 per cent., £108-5/8.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 11.

Copper Brazlers £50-3/4.

Yellow Metal, £41-1/2.

Spelter hard Indian Brands. £17-1/2.

Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge, £16-1/4.

Tin English Ingots £212.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 11.

Wheat, Rodario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 28/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 25/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 28/0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi, July/Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/4.

SEEDS.

London, July 11.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, July-August sellers £10-17-6.

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta, (London), per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-2-6.

Linseed Laplata c.i.g. Hull per ton, July/Aug. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton. July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 11.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. Spot., sellers 3-5/8

## Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 12.

In sympathy quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened this morning at Rs. 230 for Broach A.-M. delivery and prices improved to Rs. 230/8 on scattered buying. Later hrices derlined to Rs. 229/8 on buying by offices and prices advanced to Rs. 230/2 but again declined to Rs. 229/9 selling by bazar operators.

At this level the market ruled steady with a limited turnover of business awaiting Liverpool opening advices. Some private cables erpected rains in Texas and to find confirmation there was less disposition to operate. Serious complaints absence of rains are received the reports from Gujarat are particularly glooms.

Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 4 points and later on it was 6 points higher. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 230/ and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 211 4 |
| Brooch A/M | 229 8 |
| Oomra July | 202 8 |
| Oomra D/J | 202 12 |
| Bengal July | 164 2 |
| Bengal D/J | 171 8 |

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 12.

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 300 | 10,100 |
| Bengal July | 800 | 4,500 |
| Oomra July | 100 | 1,400 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 12.

| | Extra Spr-fine | Sup. | Fine. | F. G. | Good. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal U. P. | | 177 | 173 | 169 | 165 |
| M.G. Panjab | | 173 | 170 | 167 | 164 |
| M.G. Rajputana | | 174 | 171 | 168 | 165 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | | 210 | 208 | 206 | 203 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 1 | | 217 | 215 | 213 | 210 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 2 | | 213 | 211 | 209 | 206 |
| M.G. Broach No. 2 | | 217 | 215 | 213 | 211 |
| M.G. Punjab-Ame | | 226 | 224 | 222 | 220 |
| M.G. Surat | | 264 | 262 | 260 | 258 |
| M.G. Rajpipla | | 264 | 262 | 260 | 258 |
| M.G. Navsari | | 271 | 269 | 267 | 265 |

*WHEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT*

EAST—Srowers except Floria wrere conditions fair.

WEST—Partly cloudy with local showers.

COTTON TEJIMANDI.

Bombay, July 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M— | | | |
| Tejimandi | 40 | 8 | 0 |
| Teji on Rs. 250/ | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Teji on Rs. 275/- | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Teji on Rs. 300/- | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mandi on Rs. 200/- | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Mandi on Rs. 175/- | 4 | 0 | 0 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 324 | Mottram Vaghji Porbun | |
| 200 | Motiram Khakhrechi | 201/205 |
| 123 | Motiram Limbdi | 184 1/44 |
| 91 | Motiram Belari | 171 |
| 136 | Motiram Bhopal | 198 1/2 |
| 100 | Motiram Btjapur | 172 1/4 |
| 52 | Motiram Bagalkot | 196 |
| 15 | Motiram Yadagupland | 186R |
| 85 | Perystal Nagarold | 186/190 |
| 40 | Perystal Jamner | 170 |
| 57 | K. Dechand Dhulia | 186 |
| 23 | Volkart Bros. Nandarbar | 60 off |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 175 |
| Bengal Fine | 170 |
| Bengal F. G. | 165 |
| Sind-Punjab Fine | 170 |
| Sind-Punjab F.G. | 165 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 212 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 212 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 206 |
| Arvi Fine | 208 |
| Elitchpur Fine | 206 |
| Amraoti-Berar Fine | 204 |
| Khamgaon Fine | 205 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 197 |
| Khandesh Fine | 196 |
| Muthia F.G. | 190 |
| Jalna/Sailu F.G. | 198 |
| Burwah Sanavad F.G. | 204 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G. | 206 |
| Broach F.G. | 215 |
| Punjab/American | 220 |
| Punjab/American mix | 214 |
| Cambodia | 280 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 208 |
| Compta Good | 218 |
| Bagalkot | 208 |
| Busoga | 337 |
| Kampala | 345 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Sett. | 81-15 |
| 3 1/2 p. c. G.P.N Cash | 82-0 |
| 4 p. c. 1960/70 Sett. | 96-12 |
| 4 p c 1960/70 Cash | 96-13 |
| 5 p c 1945/55 Sett. | 112-9 |
| 5 p c 1945/55 Cash | 112-11 |
| TAXFREES. | |
| 5 p c 1955 Mysore | 111-3 |
| 5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore | 109-8 |
| 6 1/2 p c 1935 B.D.L. | 107-8 |
| TAXABLES. | Rss |
| 3 1/2 p c 1947/50 Cash | 93-2 |
| 4 p c 1934/37 Cash | 102-0 |
| 4 p c 1943 Cash | 101-2 |
| 4 1/2 1934 Cash | 102-4 |
| 4 1/2 p c 1955/60 Cash | 103-0 |
| 5 p c 1939/44 Cash | 105-14 |
| 5 p c 1940/43 Cash | 106/1 |
| 5 p c 1935 Cash | 104/8 |
| 5 1/2 1938/40 Cash | 107-6 |
| 6 1/2 p c 1935 T. B. | 107-4 |
| CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES. | |
| | Rss |
| 4 p c B. P. T. 1974 | 92-0 |
| 4 p c M. Deb. 1974 | 91-0 |
| 5 p c M. Deb 1959 | 104-8 |
| 6 p c M. Deb. 1954 | 114-0 |
| 6 p c K. P. T. 1956 | 114-0 |
| 6 1/2 p c B. I. T 1037 | 107-0 |

The 3 1/2 G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 81/13 and improved to Rs. 82/-

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of July 1933.

BROACH FULY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

April-May 1234 July-August 1933.

(B. T.)

8-0 Rs. 230/-211/.

10-30 Rs. 229/8 210/8.

12-30 Rs. 229/12 210/12.

2-30 Rs. 230/- 211/.

4-30 Rs. 229/8 210/8.

5-30 Rs. 229/12 210/12.

April-May. July-August.

Highest, 230/211/8.

Lowest 229/ 210/.

ROOM RATES.

—Superfine 219/-.

Fine 216/-

Fully Good 213/-.

Delivery orders issued for 140 bales to-day.

Good 210/-.

CHICAGO WHEATS.

Chicago, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 1-04 1/2 |
| September | 107 1/8 |
| December | 1-09 1/2 |

LIVERPOOL WHEATS.

Liverpool, 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 68 3/8d |
| October | 70 3/4d |
| December | 73d |
| March | 75d |

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Sept | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Linseed Sept | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 3 | 6 |

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 30/7 Highest Rs. 30/14 Lowest Rs. 30/5/6 Closing Rs. 30/13/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/13 Closing Rs. 32/5/6.

Linseed Delivery December Opening 7/1/3 Highest Closing Rs. 7/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 30/9 — Lowest Rs. 30/3 Closing Rs. 31/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/7 Highest Rs. 32/15 Lowest Rs. 32/4/6 Closing Rs. 32/14/6.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX. GODOWN. BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Ready Rs. 285/-/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. sR. 20/-/- per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77/-/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | 1932-33 | 1931-32 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 11-7-33 | 8746000 | 9954000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 11-7-33 | 14000 | 8000 |
| Exports to date 11-7-33 | 8946000 | 8539000 |
| Stock at Ports 7-7-33 | 3390000 | 3553000 |
| Stock Intertor Towns 7-7-33 | 1310000 | 1408000 |
| Liverpool 7-7-33 | 793000 | 789000 |
| Visible Supply 7-7-33 | 6932000 | 6948000 |
| Quantity in Sight 7-1-33 | 13525000 | 14802000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 7-7-33 | 13388000 | 12844000 |

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 11.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., July sellers 20/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 21.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### Prices Fluctuate Within A Narrow Range

### LESS BUSINESS OPERATORS WATCHING MONSOON

Bombay, July 12.

The local share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a poor turnover of business. Absence of rains is causing anxiety and professional operators are cautious awaiting monsoon developments. There is less disposition to buy and sharp rise in Silver is expected ti have favourable influence on the general economic condition. Rising tendency of cotton and other commodity prices are likely to improve mills have raised prices of cloth but there is less demand from up-country merchants owing to absence of rains. The general feeling in the market is two sided and while there are no prospects of any run-away market operators are favouring quick turns.

During the last hour-rumours of rain in Gujarat influenced general buying and prices improved.

Bombay Dyeing closed at 804/6 after moving around 801/4 for most part. Fazuls hovered around 365. Nagpores closed at 336/4 after touching 332/8. New Great moved up to 181/4 and Pearls finished at 235. Andhras opened at 1406/4 and closed at 1413/12. Trams advanced to 140/5 and Hydros rose to 158/7. Tata Powers moved down to 973/12 and closed at 985. Burmas finished at 400. Telephones were unusually active and closed at 88/8 after touching 89/12. Belapurs eased to 176/4. Radios came to business at 430 for ordys and 442/8 for Deferreds. Tata Ordys closed at 56/14 and deferreds strengthened to 229/6. Oils found sellers at 22/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 12.

Bombay Dyeing 800 801 802 803-2
Century 46 45 47
Central India 333 32 34
Colaba 97 95 96
Crescent 63
Fazalbhoy 365 64 66
Kohinoor 168
New Great 180 81 78 80
Pearl 233 35 34
Simplex 90
Swadeshi 275 76 75
Bundi 24-8
I Cement 272
T Steel Defd 224 23 24
T Steel ord 56-2 6 4 6
B Steam 285
B Burma 396 99
Tata Hydro 158-2 157-13
Andhra 1405 6
Tram ord 138-2 138-7

TEXTILE SECTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 3411-4 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 804-6 |
| Century | 243-2 |
| Central India | 336-4 |
| Colaba Land | 97-8 |
| Crescent | 2-8 |
| Dawn | 448-12 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 0-4 |
| Ebrahim Pabaney | 131-4 |
| Finlay | 110-0 |
| Fazulbhoy | 365-0 |
| Gokak | 135-0 |
| Hindustan | 1850-0 |
| Indian Mfg. | 1725-0 |
| Indian Bleaching | 192-8 |
| Indore Malwa | 364-6 |
| Kastoorchand | 6-2 |
| Khatau | 78-12 |
| Kohinoor | 170-0 |
| Lakshmi | 895-0 |
| Morarjee | 490-0 |
| Model Nagpore | 60-0 |
| Mysore | 102-8 |
| New Great | 181-4 |
| Pearl | 235-10 |
| Phoenix | 330-0 |
| Sholapur | 3300-0 |
| Sassoon Silk | 42-8 |
| Swan | 70-10 |
| Simplex | 91-0 |
| Swadeshi | 277-8 |
| Tata Mills | 30-0 |
| Vishnu Mills | 1605-0 |
| BANK SECTION. | |
| Bank of India | 104-8 |
| Baroda Bank | 85-4 |
| Bombay Provincial | 53-0 |
| Central Bank | 22-2 |
| Imperial F.P. | 1225-0 |
| Imperial P. P. | 303-12 |
| Union Bank | 4-6 |
| HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION. | |
| Ahmedabad Electric | 146-14 |
| Andhra Valley Ordy | 1413-12 |
| Bombay Tram Ordy | 140-5 |
| Broach Electric | 10-8 |
| Karachi Electrtc | 185-0 |
| Surat Electric | 161-4 |
| Suburban Electric | 128-12 |
| Tata Hydro Ordy | 158-7 |
| Tata Power Ordy | 985-0 |
| CEMENT SECTION. | |
| Bundi Cement | 24-10 |
| Gwalior Cement | 67-8 |
| Indian Cement | 273-12 |
| Katni Cement Ordy | 268-0 |
| Katni Cement Def. | 1065-0 |
| Okha Cement | 113-8 |
| Punjab Cement Ordy | 15-2 |
| Shahabad Cement | 277-8 |
| Shivrajpore | 18-2 |
| United Cements | 55-8 |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | |
| Andhra Valley Pref. | 1215-0 |
| Bombay Steam Pref. | 262-8 |
| Bombay Tram Pref. | 73-0 |
| Central India Pref. | 500-0 |
| Katni 1st Pref. | 115-0 |
| Katni 2nd Pref. | 131-14 |
| Punjab Cement Pref. | 13-14 |
| Tata Hydro Pref. | 121-14 |
| Tata I & S. 1st Pref. | 156-4 |
| Tata 2nd Pref. | 90-4 |
| Tata Power Pref. | 1252-8 |
| Vishnu Pref. | 632-8 |
| DEBENTURES. | |
| 6 p c Andhra Valley Deb. | 107-8 |
| 6 1/2 p c Bombay Tel Deb. | 56-8 |
| 7 p c Sholapur Deb. | 96-10 |
| 6 p c Tata Hydro Deb. | 107-8 |
| RAILWAY SECTION. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 792-12 |
| Amritsar Patti Old | 112-0 |
| Central Provinces | 79-12 |
| Dhond Baramati | 80-8 |
| Gunzerat | 58-0 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 80-0 |
| Larkhana | 81-8 |
| Mandra Bhon | 75-4 |
| Mymensingh Rebate | 82-4 |
| Mymensing Gtd | 82-0 |
| Pachora Jamner | 81-0 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 81-0 |
| Sialkot Narowal | 82-0 |
| Sind Light | 50-10 |
| Tapty Valley | 710-0 |
| Upper Sind Light | 85-0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SECTION. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 180-0 |
| Br. Burma Petrol n | 3-0 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 399-8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 132-8 |
| Bombay Steamer | 28614 |
| Bombay Telephone | 88-8 |
| Belapur Sugar | 176-4 |
| Indian Radio Ordy | 430-0 |
| Indian Radio Def. | 142-8 |
| Indian Merchantile | 43-8 |
| McKenzizes | 61-4 |
| New India Assurance | 23-14 |
| Jupiter Insurance | 11-1 |
| Oriental Insurance | 2625-0 |
| Vulcan Insurance | 8-4 |
| Port Canning | 652-3 |
| Scindia Steam | 12-6 |
| Tata Construction | 63-0 |
| Tata I & S. Ordy | 56-14 |
| Tata Def. | 229-6 |
| Tata Oil | 22-8 |

GOLD & SILVER

Bomboy, July 12.

The local silver market again ruled firm to-day. The market was expected to open at Rs. 56/10 for Ashad but firm Shanyhai advanced prices to Rs. 57/2. At this leyel there was some long liquidation but the unlertone was firm. There was good demand for Gold and both markets are keeping firm with inproved buying. However, the rise in Silver is two rapid and any further improvement is likely to attract long liquidation:—

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 56 14 0 |
| Ashad | 56 14 0 |
| Shravan | 57 4 0 |
| Ready Gold | 31 10 3 |
| Srravan | 31 10 6 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Silver:—Sellers holding back

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 17-15/16 |
| Forward | 18-1/16 |

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS:— | |
| July | 14.75+.30 |
| Nov. | 15.71+.28 |
| Jan | 15.99+.28 |
| ASH.: | |
| Aug. | 13.10+.32 |
| Oct | 12.76+.28 |
| Dec | 12.89+.28 |

NEW YORK SILVER

New York. July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot silver | 37 7/8c |
| July | 38.25+.75 |

Tone: Firm.

*SHANGHAI EXCHANGE*

Shanghai., July 12.

T. T. on London:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Close | 1-2 13/16 |
| To-day's Opening | 1-3 1/8 |
| To-day's Close | 1-3 5/16 |

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933

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## 'DRINK MORE WINE' CAMPAIGN

### Liquor Economics At World Conference

### RAINEY'S APOLOGIA

### Pleads Indian Government Cannot Encourage Intoxicants

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

The proposal for a world-wide "Drink more wine" propaganda campaign led to a lively discussion in the World Economic Conference Sub-Commission on the question of production and marketing.

Sir George Rainey on behalf of India said climate and existence of a large Mahomedan community rendered it quite impossible for the Government of India to encourage propaganda for increasing the consumption of intoxicants.

The curious question arose whether wine is or is not intoxicant.

M. Vasconcelles defended the rational use of wine as wholly beneficial, and said, gold if abused, was far more dangerous than wine.

The Danish delegate regarded as strongly controversial the statement that wine had medicinal value and its consumption was healthy.

Denmark could not encourage the consumption of wine.

The debate was adjourned, until texts of draft agreements were available.

## *TARIFF TRUCE. A LOST CAUSE?*

### *Opinion Of Scandinavian Delegate*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

The Scandinavian delegate told Reuter the tariff truce appeared a lost cause to which few countries now attached importance. Gum Arabic, also cobalt metal, in the form of rondels, pellets or squares, but not including alloys of cobalt are exempted from the import duty from 14th July.

The Advisory committee states the Empire's sources of supply at present are inadequate to meet British requirements and the effect of the present duty is merely to increase the price of cobalt. To British manufacturers its removal is desirable in the interests of export trade.

## *SHOW STILL GOES ON*

LONDON, July 11.

The Bureau of the World Economic Conference at the afternoon meeting approved the report of the Drafting Committee recommending that the Monetary Sub-commission should proceed with the discussion of the subject of indebtedness and also take up resolutions already adopted by sub-committees on co-operation and creation of central banks, and pursue through sub-committees the examination of silver problem and any other subject which may, by general agreement, be considered suitable for discussion.

It is generally believed that the clearing up of problems now open for discussion will occupy about a fortnight, and then it is expected the Conference will temporarily adjourn until September or October, when it is hoped that the international currency situation will permit of a wider scope for discussion.—Reuter.

## *THANA MUNICIPALITY*

### *Shringarpure Elected President*

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 10.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor, Thana District, has been elected president of the Thana Municipality for the coming year.

# LEADERS MEET GANDHIJI

## Informal Talks Before Conference

### No Definite Decision Reached At Parnakuti Parleys

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, July 12.

Keen resentment is being expressed by a certain section of Congress leaders at the invitations issued to non-Congressmen, like Sjts. Kelkar, Shastri and Birla. They consider that the invitations to these people—one of whom has throughout pursued the policy of belittling Congress—ill-advised. Brisk canvassing is being carried by leaders of different schools of thoughts.

The situation just three hours before the commencement of the Conference is that the majority of those who are attending the conference are for withdrawal of the C. D. movement but a prominent leader who has been urging withdrawal is pessimistic about all of them retaining the same opinion after hearing Gandhiji.

Very few are ready to express opinion, and reticence on their part is, it is stated, not due to their strength of conviction but because they are anxious to hear about the conditions in other provinces before they form any opinion.

INFORMAL GROUP DISCUSSION.

Several delegates had informal group discussion about the situation, and exchanged views.

A statement signed by many Congress workers of Bombay was submitted to Gandhiji, and Sjt. Aney this morning by Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas. It is understood that the statement urges calling off the movement which has failed to achieve its purpose. It is further stated that Congress should concentrate on the constructive programme, more particularly, the organisation of peasants, and that Congress should not, at this stage, decide on the boycott of councils. If Government release all political prisoners excepting Frontier Congressmen, the statement adds that Congress should fight on that issue. The view that the Frontier prisoners will not be released even if all other politicals are released is getting stronger due to Government's stiffening attitude towards the Frontier.

BASIS OF PARLEYS.

The basis of conversations amongst leaders here is on the assumption that Gandhiji will be for continuing the movement. Many leaders who have been in the thick of the fight, and working with Gandhiji for the last twelve years want to follow any lead that will be given by Gandhiji, though they personally might be opposed to it.

"My head is for calling off the movement while my heart is with Gandhiji." This was the characteristic remark made by a leader which explains position of those who are for continuing the movement.

TALKS WITH LEADERS.

Sjt Jamnadas Dwarkadas saw Gandhiji for about ten minutes at Parnakutti this morning. Since nine Pt. Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Aney, Dr Alam, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. C Rajagopalachari, Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya and Sardar Sardul Singh are closetted with Gandhiji, and at the time of wiring the discussions are still continuing.

It is understood that the discussions are regarding the clarification of position by Gandhiji before the Conference. It is believed that the conference will close deliberations by Friday.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

But members of the Working Committee and a few other leaders will stay on in Poona, and continue to meet daily, while Gandhiji will communicate with the Viceroy, and intimate his own and the Conference's view. After reply from the Viceroy Gandhiji will issue a statement.

C. D MOVEMENT NOT TO DIE?

I feel that the Civil Disobedience movement will continue in one form or other, was the impression of one of the leaders who was present at this morning's meeting at Parnakuti with Gandhiji. It is understood that at this meeting every leader unfolded the conditions of his province, and his own personal opinion regarding the issue before the Conference.

Though Gandhiji did not give out any definite opinion he made a few comments which more or less indicated his views.

NO DEFINITE DECISION.

The Leaders' meeting at Parnakoti lasted for three hours, and no definite decision was arrived at.

Gandhiji has prepared his speech to be delivered at the Conference this afternoon, and it is understood that besides clarifying the issues he will chalk out a line on which discussion should take place, so that irrelevant and irresponsible issues may not be raised.

Members of the Working Committee and a few others will again meet this evening and discuss the opinions expressed at the Conference.

Opposition to the continuance of the movement will be led by Messrs. Asaf Ali, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Purshottam Tricumdas, Satyamurti and Bhulabhai Desai.

READY FOR PEACE WITH HONOUR.

It is definitely understood that Gandhiji is ready for peace it an honourable settlement can be arrived at.

In the absence of such settlement, Gandhiji would carry on the movement. But the stand taken by leaders who are for withdrawal is that the movement should be withdrawn irrespective of Government's attitude.

It is understood that Mr Srinivasa Sastri will speak to-day at the Conference and urge the Congress on an unequivocal withdrawal of the movement.

NO DECISIONS TAKEN.

POONA, July 12.

The conference of prominent Congress Leaders at Parnakuti adjourned after three hours' deliberations. While the strictest secrecy is being maintained regarding the nature of discussions, it is understood that the advisability of Mahatma Gandhi seeking an interview with the Viceroy formed one of the important subjects. No decision seem to have been taken.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on emerging from Parnakuti remarked: "We have discussed many questions, but no decisions have been taken. Now we shall hear the views of others at the Conference." In this connection it is learnt that Gandhiji in consultation with others has prepared a statement clarifying the issues which will be placed before the Conference.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri who arrived here this morning in connection with confeence, had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi immediately after the Congress leaders dispersed. Asked if he was attending the afternoon conference, he said he was not yet sure.

Prominent among others who visited Parnakuti were Mr. Shahni, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Dr. Gopichand, Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. Abas Tyabji.—A. P.

## *LEADERS ARRIVE AT TILAK MANDIR*

### *Conference Begins Amidst Loud Acclamations*

POONA, July 12.

Amidst loud acclamations of 'Jai', Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Kasturba, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Mahadeo Desai arrived at the Tilak Mandir Meeting Hall punctually at 1-55 p.m. The vast crowd which had lined up on the road, rushed to the gate to touch Mahatmaji's feet when he emerged from his motor car, clad in a white loin-cloth, with a watch dangling from his waist.

MAHATMA ARRIVES.

Mahatmaji looked fit and he nimbly stepped inside the compound through a wicket gate to avoid further demonstrations on the part of the public.

Three minutes earlier Mr. Aney amidst applause walked into the compound. Mr. Rajagopalachari was one the earliest arrivals.

The delegates began to arrive from 1-30 p.m. Admission was strictly regulated by passes which had been issued by Mr. Aney to those whom he had invited. So far 90 delegates have turned up.

SITTING ACCOMMODATION.

The meeting hall has been gaily decorated with tri-coloured flags. Carpets have been spread for the delegates to sit on. No chairs are being used.

A small platform has been erected for Mr Aney and Mahatmaji.

The proceedings commenced punctually at 2 p.m. Mr. Aney being proposed to the chair.

## PRESS EXCLUDED FROM CONFERENCE

POONA, July 12.

Mr. M. S. Aney has issued the following statement to the press:

"After full consideration of public interests it has been decided not to allow press to be present at discussions of the informal conference, that has been convened to consider the political situation.

FULL, FRANK AND HELPFUL DEBATE.

"It may be stated that this step is taken knowing very well of the considerable advantages there are in the presence of accurate reporters at a meeting of this kind. The main consideration that weighed with us is that for full, frank and helpful discussion at private informal conference it is necessary that there should be no one present other than those who actually have to participate in the discussion.

"We are aware that half truths and inaccurate statements are misleading and speculations are likely to appear in press if we exclude reporters, but the public can be warned against such statements, whereas if we admit the press and visitors, discussions will lose their reality.

APPEAL TO EDITORS

"It is true that some gentlemen connected with newspapers have been invited in their capacity as Congressmen, but it is hoped that they will not permit any unauthorised reports and speculations to appear in their newspapers, and they will take every care to prevent appearance of any matter without their knowledge which it would be improper for them knowlingly to permit.

The public is warned not to accept as true any speculations or unauthorised reports that may appear in papers simply because they are not contradicted. There will be authoritative statement issued at the close of the Conference which will put the position clearly and accurately, and it is hoped that the public will patiently await such a statement.

AVOID PREMATURE SPECULATIONS.

It take this opportunity of appealing to editors and correspondents of newspapers to cooperate with the Conference in its endeavour to keep the discussions unhampered by premature speculations.—A. P.

## *MALAVIYA CHATS WITH MAHATMA AND ANEY*

POONA, July 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya shortly after arrival at Poona visited Parnakuti and had nearly half an hour's chat with Gandhiji after which he met Mr. Aney, Maulana Azad, Dr. Alam and Mr. Rajagopalachari at the residence of the last mentioned.

It is learnt that the Pandit's talk with Gandhiji to-day was more personal than political.

Pandit Malaviya is seeing Gandhiji again at 8 a.m. to-morrow morning, when he is expected to discuss the political situation.—A. P.

## *H. KOUJALGI LEAVES FOR POONA*

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, July 12.

Sjt. Hanumantrao Koujalgi and Sjt. Mohare left for Poona. On the eve of departure they said: "We cannot express our individual opinions. We are anxious not to compromise the nation's honour, and feel more for the supreme sacrifice of the people of Sirsi, Siddapur and Ankola.

## *MR. HORNIMAN'S BOLD LEAD*

### *No Humiliation In Honourable Retreat Or Graceful Surrender*

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, ex-Congress Secretary, Rajkot, wires under date July 11:—

"Civil Disobedience is dead and killed by friends, rather than by the enemy, and there is no humiliation whatsoever in giving it a decent burial, be it an honourable retreat or graceful surrender.

Mr. Horniman of course deserves congratulation on his bold lead. But it must be clearly understood by the 300 "Bigs", assembling at Poona, that the nation is not dead. Those who are out for freedom they must have it as they would prefer to be broken into the process. Councils or no Councils the ravening wolves of communalism must be captured. The entire country is to-day smouldering with communal fire, ever threatening to burst out into flames, and it is now high time that herculean efforts be made to quench it before it is too late."

## GHASTLY MURDER OF RUNNER BOY

### Body Found With Twisted Neck & Cash Missing

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 11.

News of a gruesome murder of a Postal-Runner boy, aged 16 years, has been received.

The crime occurred between Urdugere and Kyatsandra, in the Timur District, Mysore. A mail bag that contained cash of Rs. 121 is missing.

The victim's body was found with a twisted neck. The police who are investigating the affair have arrested one Muda, a mail runner.

## SILVER AGREEMENT

### Reports Premature, Says Senator Pittman

WASHINGTON, July 11.

While there are reports that silver agreement has been reached at the World Economic Conference, they are premature said Senator Pittman in an interview to Reuter. He added tentative understanding had been reached and it required a few finishing touches for final agreement.

The plan contemplated an agreement for restriction of sales between India, China and Spain as large holders and United States, Canada, Bolivia, Peru, and Mexico as producers.—Reuter.

## *NAZI GROUPS WARNED*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, July 11.

A warning against unauthorised activities of individual Nazi groups arrogating to themselves the function of Government has been circularised by Dr Frick, the Miniser for Interior, to all Nazi administrators and Storm leaders.

The Memorandum states that the national revolution is over and a new stage of evolution has begun, and proceeds to warn them against arbitrary appointments of Commissars and other such acts.

Concern is expressed at the danger of Marxist agitators causing dissension from inside the Nazi ranks, and drastic penalties are threatened for future breaches of discipline.

Rangoon:—Information received here states that Australian Airman James Woods left Victoria Point on Tuesday morning for Bangkok and left Bangkok at 11 the same morning for Rangoon.—A. P.

## INDIAN COTTON FOR BRITAIN

### Great Possibilities Of Its Wider Use

### GOVT. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

### Chairman On "Interesting Results" Of Experiments On Six Bales

LONDON, July 11.

The Committee, appointed, by the Government following the Ottawa Conference to investigate means to increase the use of Indian cotton, presented its first report to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Eightyseven samples of cloths woven from Indian cotton were inspected by the meeting.

The general opinion was that there were great possibilities of wider use of Indian cotton to the advantage of both Britain and India.

Sir Richard Hoyle Jackson, Chairman of the Committee, said that six bales of Indian cotton obtained were subjected to the experiments. Most interesting and useful results were obtained. Experiments, nevertheless, by no means exhausted the Committee's work. If sufficient interest was taken in the samples by merchants, manufacturers and spinners, immediate improvement might take place in a number of Lancashire Firms working Indian cotton.

Samples will be on view at the Chamber of Commerce for a week after which they will be exhibited in the offices of the Cotton spinners and Manufacturers Association.—Reuter.

## *NEW OIL CONCESSION*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

An important decision to develop the concession of the rich belt of oil-bearing land 46,000 square miles west of the River Tigris was reached by the Mosul Oilfields Limited. The concession originally granted by the Irak Government to the British Oil Development Company is now transferred to the Mosul Company, who has decided to start drilling operations forthwith.

## ANGLO SOVIET TREATY

LONDON, July 11.

Discussions on the balance of trade of Britain and Soviet are understood to have been completed, and further negotiations will begin on 14th July regarding the probable form of the Anglo-Soviet Commercial Treaty.—Reuter.

## "PLUGGING" DOLLAR FOR EVER

### Roosevelt's Revolutionary Scheme

### PREMATURE HOPES

### Will America Discuss Stabilisation Soon?

LONDON, July 11.

The question of when the World Economic Conference will go into recess has not yet been discussed by the Bureau, but the question is in everybody's mind.

The suggestion of M. Munch, the Danish Foreign Minister, that when the World Economic Conference adjourns at the end of the month the preparatory work for the autumn session should be carried on by interim bodies, is gaining favour.

There is a general tendency to consider as premature the hopes that American will be in a position to discuss stabilisation in the near future, as it is believed President Roosevelt is more and more wrapped up in a revolutionary scheme for "plugging" the dollar permanently in relation to commodities so that the dollar will have the same value ten years hence.—Reuter.

## RECOVERY COUNCIL

### Roosevelt's Plan To Check Profiteering

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Another step to combat the economic emergency has been taken by Mr. Roosevelt who has organised the cabinet and all special administrators into a "Recovery Council" to deal with the nation's difficulties. The Secretary for Agriculture has informed Mayors of 49 cities in 25 states that Government will use its full powers, if necessary, to prevent "unwarranted increases in bread prices" as a result of the increased price of wheat and the new processing tax of thirty cents bushel.—Reuter.

## *IMPROVEMENT IN WHEAT-EDGED*

### *Wheat Strengthens On American Rep*

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 11

The Stock Exchange with speculative activity considerably reduced, mainly owing to demand from America slackening off, most sections have been uncertain, but apart from some reaction in a few equity shares price movements on the whole has been without importance, while among the investment securities gilt-edged securities showed some improvement.

Wheat strengthened on bullish American crop reports. Other cereals were also higher.

All metal prices, however, were adversely affected by cessation demand from America, but finally rallied on bear covering.

Wall Street, after easy opening prices, tended to improve in sympathy with grain.—Reuter.

## *NAINI TAL TO LUCKNOW IN 6½ HOURS*

LUCKNOW, July 10.

Mr. Russa Mehta who started on a return journey left Naini Tal at 9 a.m. and arrived in Lucknow at 6-45 p.m.

The total running time 6½ hours; total mileage 237 miles over excellent roads. There was heavy rain but no hitch whatever occurred.

He encountered a live snake on the way which was eight feet long.

Mr. Mehta passed Bareilly, Shahjanpur and Sitapur and is proceeding to Bombay via Cawnpore, Jhansi and Indore.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.